FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET GENERALS, MILITARY EXPERTS COMMENT ON NUCLEAR THREAT

AU242001 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 80 p 6

[First article in a series by NEPSZABADSAG staff writer Ferenc Varnai on an interview with Soviet military experts in Moscow: "Who Threatens Whom? Discussions With Soviet Generals and Experts of the Military Sciences"--date not given]

[Text] The fomenters of international tension have made it the focal point of their psychological warfare that--as they claim--the Soviet Army is inordinately arming and preparing to overrun the West. According to their arguments, that is why NATO is obliged to take countermeasures. This subject has often been addressed by politicians. Now, Ferenc Varnai, a member of our staff, visited leading experts of the Soviet Army in Moscow and sounded them out as to who is threatening whom:

[Varnai] I was impressed by two important factors when I visited the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, which trains commanders, and when I looked up prominent experts on Soviet military policy. One was the fact that--as the saying goes--sensitive issues were nonexistent. The second was the unbelievable composure and poise that--even in the present situation, which cannot exactly be called tranquil--characterize these people. The reason for this became evident in our discussions, where--as if we were sitting at a roundtable--I asked my partners to answer identical questions:

Strategic Parity

NEPSZABADSAG: The U.S. Government sometimes maintains that it is stronger than the Soviet Union and sometimes that it lags behind, and that it is obliged to arm, because of the Soviet Union's military threat, and make up for the shortfall. What is the actual situation concerning the balance of power?

Genrikh Trofimenko, doctor of the military sciences and head of a department of the U.S. research institute: During the period following World War II, when West Europe could hardly stand on its own feet and the Soviet Union still had good relations with China, there was less talk about a "Soviet threat" than now, when U.S. nuclear weapons from the seas and the air are aimed at the Soviet Union, West Europe has an independent nuclear force and China has turned against the countries of the socialist community. If we look at the map, taking all that into consideration, the question of who is threatening whom looks quite different.

Lately, the propaganda about being threatened is "supported" by the argument that the Soviet Union has, on its European territories, replaced its technically outdated medium-range missiles deployed 20 years ago. What is involved is that we had for a long time concentrated our strength on attaining a fundamental strategic parity with the United States and simply did not have the time and strength to renew those missiles, and therefore had somewhat fallen behind the modernization of similar weapons deployed in West Europe. Having attained parity with regard to strategic weapons, we have in the last 5 years restored parity in that respect as well and replaced the old missiles with missiles which, although their range and throw-weight are similar to those of the previous ones, are more up-to-date and whose targeting accuracy is greater. The United States and NATO would like to maintain the disparity that had previously developed on European territory. [paragraph continues]

Actually, the U.S. leaders have in mind a limited war to be waged in the European theater, in which the peoples of Europe, including their West European allies, would be the losers, while U.S. territory would be spared from a strike. Of course, it would be embarrassing to tell West European public opinion the truth--that they would not restore parity, but intend to obtain a regional advantage by the deployment of new missiles. Therefore, they are applying the old saying about the thief shouting "stop thief." They talk of being threatened to get their new armament program accepted.

Lt Gen Vasiliy Reznychenko, doctor of military sciences and scientific deputy to the commander of the Frunze Military Academy: Both President Carter and Secretary of Defense Brown have been obliged to admit the fact of a military parity in the area of nuclear and conventional weapons alike between the Soviet Union and the United States. A strategic parity exists not only theoretically, but in practice as well, and not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. However, they do not want to reconcile themselves to this situation. The United States would like to attain a firm superiority of strength. This is the aim of the measures decided on with regard to the production of the MX missiles, which have interchangeable launchers, and the Trident missiles, which can be launched from nuclear submarines, as well as the decisions concerning the 108 Pershing II medium-range missiles and 464 cruise missiles that are to be deployed in West Europe.

Striking Ability

Let us take the latter, for instance. Since the U.S. leaders can hardly dodge the Soviet Union's proposal to engage in negotiations aimed at reducing the arms race, they say that they wish to discuss only the missiles deployed in West Europe. At the same time, however, they have placed under NATO authority, in Spain and the waters around Britain alone, 5 nuclear submarines each of which carries 16 missiles with 10 warheads each. Thus, as many as 800 warheads are positioned on these 5 ships, whose delivery systems can reach Moscow. And we have not even counted the U.S. Air Force of a similar purpose stationed in Britain, among other things. That is the explanation for our wanting to link negotiations concerning land-based medium-range missiles integrally and simultaneously to the issue of the forward-based U.S. missiles.

Lev Semeyko, candidate for a doctorate in the military seciences and head of a section of the U.S. research institute:

As a rule, in the military sphere one has to handle the concept of superiority cautiously. The weapons of the armed forces of the two powers like the Soviet Union and the United States are not the "mirror images" of one another. One side obtains an advantage in a certain area, which is counteracted by an advantage enjoyed by the other side in another area. That is how relative parity has come about. As U.S. physicist Edward Teller has admitted, the Soviet Union is leading in some basic research activities that have their technological bearing. The United States may have a certain advantage in some areas of military technology. As for quality, that is a factor not immediately evident. Still, perhaps there is no harm in recalling that, at the time of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the U.S. military leadership was startled how simple, reliable and effective a few types of Soviet weapons, which became known, are.

Militarily Impossible

NEPSZABADSAG: What is the purpose of Directive No 59, issued by President Carter?

G. Trofimenko: Carter's Directive No 59 shows that the U.S. leadership wants to obtain a first-strike capability, that is, a capability making the adversary incapable of a counterstrike. [paragraph continues]

(Let me add: No one has yet waged a nuclear war, so that first-strike capability itself is an abstract concept.) Of course, they cannot openly state this intention. After all, what would the world say, what would the forces in the allies camp desiring detente say and what would the masses of the United States, indeed, significant political-economic factors that do not want to accept the risk of war, say? The less so, since on today's technological level 100-percent nuclear superiority is impossible. The United States could not strike such a blow at the Soviet Union as to make it unable to respond massively.

Maj Gen Viktor Ryabchuk, doctor of military sciences and departmental head of the Frunze Military Academy:

A fundamental goal of the doctrine laid down in Directive No 59 is to accustom people to the idea that a limited nuclear war does not lead to fatal consequences. However, this claim is a gross deception, a military impossibility, because objectively one cannot draw a dividing line between a small and large and a near and far nuclear strike. It is obvious that in case of a clash meant to be a limited one, both sides themselves determine how many kilotons of nuclear weapons they regard as necessary to employ and both would want to destroy the center of the other and not secondary or tertiary targets. Those who claim that a limited nuclear war is possible, with respect to the area of the war and types of weapons, are deceiving themselves. Those who claim that it is possible to confine a nuclear strike to a few military targets alone and spare the population are deliberately intending to mislead the peoples.

L. Semeyko: The coincidence of U.S. and Chinese concepts deserves attention. The 29 August issue of the CORRIERE DELLA SERA carried an interview with Deng Xiaoping, in which he stated: Detente is mere tittle-tattle, war is inevitable and, therefore, it is necessary to arm. The U.S. Government and NATO do not put it that openly. They say: To defend peace, we must arm and not disarm. In other words, their formula is more flexible: Peace must be "saved" through strength. However, both of them proceed from the inevitability of war, and their practical activity enhances the danger of war, for armament has reached a stage where additional weapons increase danger, not security.

UPPSALA INSTITUTE RECORDS 'EXTREMELY POWERFUL' SOVIET TEST

LD181451 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Nuclear Test Explosion in Siberia"]

[Text] Sunday morning the Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk region of West Siberia. The test was the most powerful this year and measured 6.9 on the Richter scale.

The test was registered by the Department of Seismology at Uppsala University Sunday 14 September at 0449 hours Swedish time.

"It was an extremely powerful underground explosion. It took place at 0443 and had a Richter magnitude of 6.9. The text was the most powerful in the area this year," said research engineer Klaus Meyer.

The United States also carries out underground nuclear tests--in the Nevada desert--but the U.S. detonations are thought to be less powerful than the Soviet Union's. Sunday's test was the sixth in Semipalatinsk this year.

GROMYKO CONTINUES MEETING WITH VARIOUS FOREIGN MINISTERS

Gromyko-Muskie Talks

LD260006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2335 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a detailed conversation with Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state.

Citing concrete facts, Andrey Gromyko indicated that the American side was departing from the fundamental principles which had earlier been agreed between the USSR and United States and which can be the only basis on which Soviet-American relations can be constructed, if one is to be guided by the interests of the preservation and consolidation of peace, the strengthening of international security and the development of mutually advantageous businesslike cooperation. Instead of proceeding from the approximate equilibrium of forces between the two sides which is acknowledged by them and moving on to a lessening of the level of military opposition, the United States is striving to upset this equilibrium and to obtain onesided military advantages. This U.S. line has already led to complications in Soviet-U.S. relations and to a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation as a whole.

The Soviet side stressed the necessity of returning, before it is too late, to the path of international detente and interaction in the solution of problems which have developed, primarily relating to ending the arms race, on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and the respect for the legitimate interests of each other.

In this connection Andrey Gromyko and Edmund Muskie exchanged views regarding the Soviet proposal on beginning talks on matters of limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and American forward-based nuclear weapons in that region.

A number of other international problems were also discussed during the conversation between the ministers.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0008 GMT on 26 September reports: "An exchange of opinions took place on 25 September between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Edmund Muskie, the U.S. secretary of state, on questions relating to the start of talks on the limitation of nuclear arms, which had been raised in contacts between the sides which preceded the present meeting. As a result, an agreement was reached to the effect that representatives of the USSR and the United States will meet in Geneva in the week beginning 13 October of this year, with the aim of starting a practical discussion of these questions."]

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD260656 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting here with Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the conversation which was held in a friendly atmosphere there was an exchange of views on matters of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Expressed on both sides was satisfaction with the successful development of contacts between the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia as well as with the further expansion of versatile cooperation between the two states.

The ministers also discussed some international problems of mutual interest, including those having relation to the work of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Conversation With Poncet

LD260734 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with Jean Francois Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs.

During the conversation they had a detailed exchange of views on questions of further developing Soviet-French relations in various fields. The importance of maintaining a permanent political dialogue between the USSR and France was specially noted.

Some international problems of mutual interest, from the view point of preserving and consolidating the policy of detente in Europe and normalising the international climate as a whole were discussed as well.

The conversation passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Rao

LD260657 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 26 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs.

During the conversation which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views on a number of international problems including those which are under discussion at the present session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries on the basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, and emphasized the importance of Soviet-Indian contacts, particularly at the highest level, for deepening bilateral contacts, for the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Talks With Vayrynen

LD250246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0003 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting in New York with P. Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views was held in some questions of Soviet-Finnish relations, which are successfully developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The ministers also discussed problems of strengthening European security, the limitation of the arms race and disarmament, and also questions relating to the work of the 35th UN General Assembly session.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF GROMYKO SPEECH AT 35TH UNGA SESSION

A comparison of the item entitled "Gromyko Addresses 35th UNGA Session" published on page CC 1 of the 24 September 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 September on page 4 reveals the following variations:

Page CC 1, paragraph one, PRAVDA begins ...23 Sep, TASS--A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today addresses a plenary session of the 35th UN General Assembly session. He said: ...

Page CC 1, paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads ...atmosphere. All its participants...

Page CC 1, PRAVDA omits paragraph eight

Page CC 2, paragraph two, PRAVDA omits from line four ...It is hard... through ... rapaciously flouted....

Page CC 2, PRAVDA omits paragraph five

Page CC 2, antepenultimate paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads ...their voice publicly in...

Page CC 2, PRAVDA omits last sentence on page

Page CC 3, paragraph one, PRAVDA omits last sentence

Page CC 3, paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads ...The U.S. promotes the...

Page CC 3, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits last sentence

Page CC 3, antepenultimate paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ...although our country, I would note here, ...

Page CC 4, paragraph seven, PRAVDA omits from line three ...But any attempts... through end of paragraph

Page CC 5, paragraph one, PRAVDA omits from line four ...Those who are... through end of paragraph

Page CC 5, paragraph four, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ...understood that possible agreements...

Page CC 5, PRAVDA omits paragraph five

Page CC 5, PRAVDA omits antepenultimate paragraph

Page CC 5, penultimate paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads ...abandoned....

Page CC 6, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits from line two...However, we do not...through line five...policy of detente....

Page CC 7, PRAVDA omits paragraph two

Page CC 8, paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA reads...show corresponding readiness. To this end, the USSR proposes...

Page CC 8, paragraph seven, PRAVDA omits from line two...There is, however, ... through end of paragraph

Page CC 10, PRAVDA omits paragraph three

Page CC 10, paragraph four, PRAVDA omits last sentence...

Page CC 10, penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence

Page CC 11, paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads...always striven and continue to strive to ensure...

Page CC 11, paragraph three, line two, PRAVDA reads...for the conclusion among all the states that took part in the all-European conference of a treaty...

Page CC 11, penultimate paragraph, PRAVDA omits from line two...For the purpose...through end of paragraph

Page CC 12, PRAVDA omits paragraphs one, two and three

Page CC 13, paragraph two, PRAVDA omits last sentence

Page CC 13, PRAVDA omits paragraph four

Page CC 13, paragraph eight, last line, PRAVDA reads...done at a state level.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS GROMYKO UN REMARKS

LD251202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The speech at the General Assembly of the United Nations by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, is being widely commented on and discussed in the corridors of the United Nations. This is what our correspondent was told by Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic:

[Begin Czyrek recording in Polish fading into superimposed Russian translation] Like all the participants in the present session I listened with great attention to the speech by Comrade Gromyko, stated Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. This speech visibly shows the general recognition of the leading role of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community in the struggle to strengthen peace, security, detente and end the arms race.

In the name of our delegation, continued the Polish foreign minister, I fully and totally support and share the conclusions made on the basis of a profound and comprehensive analysis of the contemporary international situation set out in the speech.

The speech by Comrade Gromyko once again confirmed that the Soviet Union remains true to its policy--a policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

With the aims of maintaining peace and consolidating it, with the aim of lessening the danger of the outbreak of a new world war, the Soviet Union is raising a number of new, important initiatives. The Polish People's Republic fully supports the proposal that countries refrain from actions leading to an expansion of the existing military-political groups and blocs, on pledges by states not to increase their armed forces and conventional weapons, on strengthening guarantees of security for nonnuclear countries. And of course we support the appeal for a speedy conclusion of an international treaty for a full and total ban on nuclear weapons testing.

All this is very important and is long overdue. Together with other peaceful proposals set out in the final document of the May conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the new Soviet initiatives represent a comprehensive program of peace, detente and cooperation between countries and peoples.

CSSR, BULGARIAN, AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CITED ON INITIATIVES

LD251800 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 25 Sep, TASS--A new package of peaceful initiatives, advanced by the Soviet Union at the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly are in the center of attention of the world community.

The USSR's proposal to put on the agenda of the session the item "on some undelayed measures to lessen war danger", as an important and urgent question, meets the hopes and aspirations of all peoples, a TASS correspondent has been told by Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek. The discussion of the proposal at the forum of the United Nations is timely indeed, since imperialist circles and Chinese hegemonists are intensively pushing the world to a nuclear holocaust.

The Soviet Union has again clearly declared that it will not allow the forces of aggression and expansion to cross out the accomplishments of the period of detente, said Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Petr Mladenov. The attempts of the NATO circles, above all Washington to attain military superiority over the countries of the socialist community, to speak with us from the "position of strength" are doomed to failure. Western countries should display the feeling of responsibility and realism to give a concrete positive reply to the new Soviet proposals, he stressed.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko in his speech "resolutely disclosed the intrigues of imperialist circles around Afghanistan, pointed to the real causes of the aggravation of international tension brought about by militarist preparations of the United States and other NATO member-countries, indicated ways of improving the political climate in the world," said Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Muhammed Dost.

Speaking of "some pressing measures to lessen the war danger" and the memorandum "for peace and disarmament, for guarantees of international security", which were submitted by the Soviet Union for consideration of the United Nations, Shah Mohammed Dost pointed out that these are "an important step which promotes the preservation and the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, which helps prevent a new war."

REMARKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS BY SPEAKERS AT UNGA SESSION NOTED

LD251504 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpt] New York, 25 Sep, TASS--The general political discussion at the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly focuses on the most acute and urgent problems of international life. Representatives of many countries stress in their speeches the special significance of the strengthening of the policy of detente in conditions of the deterioration of the international situation.

Pointing to the threat posed by a new round of the arms race, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, spoke about the need for undiminished efforts to reduce tensions and foster cooperation between East and West.

He stressed that such a policy was of vital importance not only for peace between East and West but also for peace and peaceful development in the world as a whole. A policy for safeguarding peace was inconceivable without a general will for detente and cooperation.

The West German minister also pointed to the significance of an early ratification of the SALT II treaty and described disarmament as "the great task of the 1980's."

In the words of the minister of foreign affairs of France, Jean Francois-Poncet, the conclusion of the SALT II treaty offered some hope for the progress in the field of disarmament. "I should like to repeat here," the minister said, "that my country hopes to see the pact take effect as soon as possible."

At the same time both the French and the West German ministers in their speeches gave an account of the stance of their governments on the so-called "Afghan question" which has nothing in common with the real causes of the situation that has developed around Afghanistan.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Josip Vrhovec, expressed himself in favour of real detente in Europe. He said that nonaligned countries could play a significant role in the strengthening of the process and urged all states to make contribution to the success of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, due in 1982.

ATMOSPHERE 'GENERALLY BUSINESSLIKE' AT MADRID CSCE PARLEY

LD251529 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 24 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Kamynin: "Madrid: Following the Path of Detente"]

[Text] Madrid--A Spanish magazine recently published an article which says: "You need only glance at the present international situation to conclude that the Madrid meeting must have practical significance." In fact, people of good will regard it as a real opportunity to boost the process of detente and cooperation on the European Continent. That is why they are keenly interested in the development of events in the Spanish capital's Palace of Congress where the preparatory stage of the meeting of countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is taking place.

The preparatory stage lasts 2 weeks and the meeting's participants have now switched to practical work on the essence of the questions facing them. [paragraph continues]

As is known, their job is to elaborate the terms under which the main meeting, due to start on 11 November, will be held. The representatives of 33 European states plus the United States and Canada, assembled in Madrid, are thus resolving organizational questions--drawing up the agenda, determining the total duration of the meeting and allotting time for exchanges of views on individual problems. Figuratively speaking, the switches are being set for the main Madrid meeting and the question is being decided as to whether it will follow the main line of strengthening European detente or whether time will be wasted turning off onto dead-end tracks or stopping at minor stations on the way.

A lot depends on this. After all, at the Madrid meeting there will be an exchange of views on the fulfillment of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act thus far and on improving relations among states and it will examine proposals on strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe and determine the future prospects of detente.

In general, the preparatory meeting is taking place in a businesslike atmosphere and there has already been some progress in coordinating a number of questions. However, it is noticeable that despite the agreed proposal that the preparatory meeting's sessions be held in camera, the mass information media in a number of Western countries are publishing reports distorting the essence of the discussions among the meeting's participants and the working documents submitted at the meeting. And some Western press organs are publishing all manner of fabrications to give a false picture of the socialist states' stance. None of this can, of course, contribute to creating a favorable atmosphere for the Madrid meeting.

The sole aim of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the present preparatory stage is to ensure the best conditions for holding main Madrid meeting--conditions in keeping with the interests of all European states and peoples. This meeting can and must be an important stage in consolidating the achievements of Helsinki and further strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe. The socialist countries are coming to the Madrid meeting with the broad program announced to the whole world in the declaration adopted at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The backbone of this program is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's notion of the need to supplement political detente with military detente.

As L.I. Brezhnev recently stressed in Alma-Ata, it is important to prevent the "position of strength" policy from "supplanting detente and the arms race flywheel from putting on a new and very dangerous spurt." "We are ready," he said, "for concrete deeds in order to strengthen peace and normalize the international situation...."

A most important component of the socialist countries' peace initiatives is the proposal on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Consonant with this proposal are the efforts being made in the same sphere by a number of European states--France, Finland, Sweden and others. A decision by the Madrid meeting to hold such a conference would be a significant step forward toward strengthening security on the continent.

The other day journalists accredited to the Madrid Palace of Congresses were acquainted with a book just published here by Spanish diplomat Jorge Fuentes. The book is called "The Detente Line" which the author describes as "the most direct route to the materialization of European aspirations," as the only chance each country has of preserving its true independence. Yes, the European peoples have learned from their own experience how deeply this process corresponds to their vital interests and for that reason they are resolutely opposed to a revival of the atmosphere of enmity and hatred in Europe.

In the light of this, in the view of all those who support the continuation of the detente process, the participants in the present meeting should be aware of their responsibility for the fate of detente and make proper use of the unique instrument of multilateral diplomacy given them by the Final Act of the all-European conference and the measures being conducted on the basis of it. And it would be profoundly distressing if the methods of the collective solving of European problems which have already proved effective were wasted and sacrificed to the short-term interests of the opponents of detente and their attempts to unleash "psychological warfare" against the socialist states.

The broad European public expresses the hope that this will not happen at the Madrid meeting and that the meeting will be able to make a positive contribution to ensuring lasting peace on our continent.

Beglov Viewpoint

LD260216 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] While people in Sofia are meeting to discuss ways of assuring the future of the planet, the danger of accidental and intentional nuclear war increases. Our news analyst Spartak Beglov writes:

Now if we go to just 4 years back, we will find a statement that Jimmy Carter made during his previous presidential election campaign on 5 October 1976 to be exact. Then he pledged to work to eliminate mankind's growing dependence on nuclear weapons. It is hard to believe now that a statement to that effect was made by Jimmy Carter, yet it is a fact. At the beginning of his campaign for the presidency, Jimmy Carter posed as an idealist preaching nuclear impermissibility. Today as a result of Mr Carter's abandoning the concept of a nonnuclear alternative, a real frenzy of nuclear permissibility has flared up. The members of the cabinet and United States congressmen are trying to outdo each other in proposing more billions of dollars for new kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

Who will take America out of the grips of this mania that is generating ever more dangerous maniacs? That's a question addressed first and foremost to the Americans themselves, since the resources of common sense are, one should think, not yet exhausted in that country. There's no point in pushing a boulder uphill if there is a danger that it can roll back down.

The Soviet strategy lies in averting a first, a second or indeed any nuclear strikes. Mutual restraint means mutual recognition of nuclear parity, equality in the correlation of forces and observing the principle of equal security. The negotiating table is waiting for those who are ready to talk from these positions, the only acceptable ones. Equality in terms of equal advantage, equal security or equal respect is indeed the only basis for mutual relations on an international scale.

It is from this position that the Soviet Union is preparing for the meeting in Madrid of the 35 nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation to be held in November.

For the past 2 weeks representatives of the 35 nations have been discussing proposals and trying to bring positions closer together on an agenda for the November meeting. The atmosphere is businesslike, despite the clashes of opinion. Reports in the Spanish press and in the media of other Western nations, however, tend to give a distorted picture of the debate and slander the position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The purpose is obviously to discredit the idea that tension has declined in Europe and will continue to decline if an effort is made.

The socialist nations have made their attitude toward these preparations perfectly clear in a number of documents, one being the declaration issued by the Warsaw Treaty countries last May. They believe that efforts should be focused on reaching agreement on practical steps to ensure compliance with all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The most important work is to get an agreement to hold a conference to discuss the relaxation of military tension and move towards disarmament in Europe. Such a conference could do much to reduce the military confrontation and promote disarmament, and those were the goals set by the signatories of the Helsinki accords. The proposals made by the socialist countries offer a realistic programme for easing tension and promoting peace and disarmament in Europe. The Madrid meeting in November will produce constructive results if all the participants make an earnest effort to get such results and refrain from using the meetings for confrontation. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries feel it's advisable for the participants in the preparatory talks should draw on the experience accumulated since the European security conference was held in 1975 on matters of procedure as well as other matters.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON WORLD PARLIAMENT FOR PEACE MEETING

Ponomarev Departure for Sofia

LD221742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Sofia today. He is to attend the People's World Parliament for Peace which is opening in the Bulgarian capital.

At the airport, Comrade Ponomarev was seen off by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and officials from the CPSU Central Committee apparatus. Also among those seeing him off was Comrade Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR.

Karmal Message to Conference

LD232238 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Kabul, 23 Sep, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal sent a message to the participants in the World Peoples Parliament for Peace that opened in Sofia. The message, whose text was circulated by the BAKTAR news agency, condemns resolutely the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction against the Republic of Afghanistan, the intrigues that threaten world peace. The people of Afghanistan, the message says, do not intend to encroach on independence and territorial integrity of any country. Quite the contrary, it needs peace acutely. We expect that our neighbours Pakistan and Iran will follow our example at an early date and will advance reliable guarantees of future peaceful and good-neighbourly relations between our countries. Only under these conditions and through talks is it possible to find the ways for solving the existing problems for the return home of a limited contingent of Soviet forces. This is the only way to ensure genuine and durable peace in the region.

The message exposes real intentions of U.S. imperialism in the region. U.S. imperialism, the document notes, sought to prove that without its participation and installing dictatorial regimes it is impossible to ensure security of peoples. These are blatant lies. Imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of our country and the United States open aggression against Iran reveal real designs of U.S. imperialism.

In these conditions it is absolutely obvious that our real friends are socialist countries led by the Soviet Union, the message says in conclusion.

Text of Sofia Peace Appeal

LD242218 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep TASS--At the evening plenary session of the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace now deliberating here, an appeal has been unanimously adopted on behalf of the 2,260 parliament participants from 134 countries and from over a hundred international organisations to the peoples of the world to act and unite in the struggle for preventing the threat of a nuclear war. Below, follows the full text of the appeal:

"The peoples of the world are profoundly alarmed. The peril of a world nuclear war has never been felt so keenly. The piling-up of nuclear weapons, the accumulation of the lethal arsenals have reached a critical point. A further continuation of the process will put mankind before the prospect of annihilation.

"The 'new nuclear strategy' is an insidious deception of the peoples with regard to whom attempts are now being made to convince them of the possibility of waging a restricted or a local nuclear war without its growing into a global nuclear catastrophe. We categorically reject this dangerous and inhuman doctrine!

"The peoples of the whole world who, at the price of a selfless struggle, have been able during three decades to prevent unleashing of a world war and have put in so much effort to achieve disarmament and detente, refuse to be made accomplices in these designs. They demand a halt to the build-up of armaments, and end to sabre-rattling, a cessation of the acts of aggression and military blackmail and elimination of the threat of a nuclear war.

"We appeal to the common sense and the sense of responsibility of the political and state figures, we address ourselves to the governments:

"Give up the new programmes of armaments! Put an end to the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction--missile--nuclear, neutron, chemical and all others! Reduce your military stockpiles! Ban nuclear weapons! Embark on negotiations! There is not other alternative!

"We appeal to all those who hold dear the peace!

"At present it is not enough to express concern! It is not enough to sound the alarm! The peoples can defend peace--which is their paramount right! The need now is to act!

"Let us shed everything that divides us! Let us unite in the struggle to prevent the threat of a nuclear war!

"Let us halt all those trying to push the world into the abyss! Let our voice sound with an unheard-of strength!

"Adopted by 2,260 participants in the world forum of the peoples for peace from 134 countries and more than 100 international organisations, September 24, 1980, Sofia, the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Interview With Zagladin

AU241755 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--The World Peace Parliament, the largest peace forum held so far, assembled in Sofia delegates with different political and religious affiliations, but united by the common care--to work earnestly and persistently for the preservation of peace and for the consolidation of peace's positions in the world. This is plainly seen in the series of interviews made by Radio Sofia reporters.

Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: The World Peace Parliament, currently held in Sofia, marks a new step forward along the road begun in Moscow at the congress of the peace-loving forces. A long path has been passed in the meantime and it seems to me that this path has been rightly and brilliantly reflected in the speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov. This speech impressed the listeners with the depth of its analysis, because Mr Zhivkov managed to make a new view of things which are otherwise well known and at first glance seem quite easily explainable, and this will naturally be helpful to the further work of any of the present delegates.

Zagladin Comments at Fete

AU241936 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 24 Sep (BTA)--"The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran is provoked by the imperialist forces. This conflict fully meets the specific interests of imperialism seeking to fan up hot-beds of tension between the developing countries, in order to block their progressive development," said the prominent Soviet specialists in international problems, Prof Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of a department of the CC of the CPSU and deputy chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the Soviet Union, today. He spoke at a celebration of the 110th anniversary of th· birth of Lenin, included in the programme of the World Peace Parliament of Nations.

Prof Zagladin spoke about the theoretical and practical contribu·ions made by Lenin to the problems of war and peace and the peaceful co-existence, stressing the intransient topicality of the principles formulated by the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state. Political and public figures from 14 countries attended the celebration. Among them were the President of the World Peace Council, Mr Romesh Chandra; the president of the International Democratic Federation of Women, Mrs Freda Brown; the former Portuguese president, Mr Costa Gomes, and the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva.

Prof Zagladin said that Lenin was the first to reveal the hazardous role of the military-monopolistic capital, which, by backing the imperialist circles is creating conditions, particularly today, for actions of adventuresome and irresponsible politicians. He went on that neither have Lenin's ideas for the peace-making role of the united working class and for the peoples from the former colonial states fighting for social progress, lost any of their meaning and significance today, thus stressing that the World Peace Parliament in Sofia is one of the most convincing proofs of the power of international solidarity in the struggle for peace.

Zhukov Commentary

LD232130 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] A World Parliament of People for Peace has opened in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. It has drawn MPS, leaders of political parties and prominent workers of the trade unions, youth, and women's movements in more than 130 countries. That's the greatest ever number of people taking part in a peace forum. What is the reason for the keen interest at this gathering? An answer from a special correspondent in Sofia of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA Yuriy Zhukov:

[Begin Zhukov recording in English] The military threat resulting from the sharp change in the policy of the United States and its NATO allies from easing tension to revising the cold war and resuming the arms race has caused deep concern throughout the world. The main task of the World Parliament of Nations is to urge all peoples of the earth to stop the slide to a new world conflict. The possibility of the use of nuclear arms in the case of a conflict is confirmed by President Carter's Directive No 59 on lowering the nuclear threshold. This is the so-called new nuclear strategy of the U.S., states providing for the possibility of using nuclear arms in case of a conflict, even a regional one. The United States makes no secret of the fact that it can use such weapons first. Such a prospect fraught with a major nuclear conflict having disastrous consequences for the whole world alarms the nations of the world.

The schedule of the parliament provides for holding three forums, roundtable discussions, organizing a number of committees and many working groups to discuss problems of the peace movement. The main topic that will be discussed by these forums and working groups is the curbing of the arms race, primarily the race of nuclear arms. The most important step in this direction was the talks proposed by President Leonid Brezhnev during his meeting with the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. These talks would center around medium-range nuclear missiles that the United States plans to deploy in Western Europe and around American forward-based nuclear arms. This question is in the center of attention and I am sure it will be given special priority during the debate. [end recording]

RESULTS OF FES ISLAMIC CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD251357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 80 p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column: "Rebuff to Aggressor"]

[Text] Cairo--An extraordinary session of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization devoted to the issue of Jerusalem has ended in the Moroccan city of Fes. A plan of countermeasures was drawn up at the session in connection with the Tel Aviv leaders' decision to proclaim Jerusalem the "eternal and undivided" capital of Israel.

Tel Aviv's brazen actions are a direct result of the Camp David deal. The separate compact with Egypt, reached 2 years ago under U.S. auspices, gave a new boost to Israel's expansionist aspirations. Immediately after Camp David the Israelis mounted an intensive campaign in Jerusalem to confiscate Arabs' land and houses. A program was approved for its complete demographic reorganization over the next 25 years. These actions of Tel Aviv's showed once again that the Camp David agreements have nothing in common with a genuine Near East settlement.

The organization of a rebuff to the aggressor and his accomplices and the suppression of the expansionist aspirations of imperialism and Zionism--these are the issues which were at the center of the session's attention. The final resolution adopted confirms the Islamic countries' determination to use their political, financial, oil and military potential for the struggle against Jerusalem's annexation and to impose a political and economic boycott on countries which support Tel Aviv's claims. The resolution hails the UN Security Council decision condemning the Israeli action.

Washington's attempts to dress up as a "defender of Islam" and a "champion of human rights" were once again exposed in Fes. The foreign ministers unanimously condemned the U.S. pro-Israeli stand directed against the Palestinian people, which contradicts the UN charter and international norms.

The session participants decisively rejected the Camp David agreements and stated their intention to continue the struggle against that traitorous deal until its complete collapse, by using all available means. They intend to seek at the UN General Assembly session the annulment of the Israeli delegation's powers in connection with Tel Aviv's systematic violations of the norms of international law and of UN resolutions.

To rebuff Israel's aggressive policy, to break the vicious circle of Camp David, to give all-round support to the Arab people of Palestine's just struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights--these tasks in the struggle for a comprehensive settlement in the Near East found confirmation at the Fes conference as well.

IPU DELEGATION CHIEF RUBEN GIVES VIEWS ON CONFERENCE

LD251240 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadim Ivanov reports:

A number of topical problems of the present-day international life have been examined at the 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, that has ended here, TASS and IZVESTIYA correspondents have been told by head of the delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vitaliy Ruben. The pressing need of consolidation of the process of relaxation of international tension, realization of measures aimed at limitation of the arms race and at attaining disarmament has been emphasized in speeches of many delegates, primarily representatives of socialist countries and also in the decisions which were taken, said V. Ruben. It was pointed to the need of the speediest entry into force of the SALT II treaty, and to the importance of the coming Madrid meeting, of convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe with a view of implementation of effective measures aimed at promoting disarmament in the European Continent.

The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states found broad understanding of delegates from different parts of the world.

Israel's annexationist aggressive policy in the Middle East and also the Camp David separate collusion were resolutely denounced at the conference. In the resolution which was passed it is noted that attainment of a fair peace in the Middle East is possible only on the basis of withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, restoration of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to selfdetermination, including their right to have an independent state of their own, on the basis of ensuring of the sovereignty and security of all states of the region.

The resolution on the question of the Indian Ocean contains a call upon all countries to announce the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean a peace zone, to refrain from the use of force or threat of force in that area, from building up military presence there. It is noted that the countries of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean should not put their territories at the disposal of other states, and should not allow the use of their coastal waters--in military purposes.

The discussion at the conference of a broad package of problems of U.N. activities, said the head of the Soviet delegation, revealed serious discontent of developing countries with the policy of industrial capitalist states, the policy which has the aim to keep the young states dependent, and to continue exploiting them.

Such a policy, including rapacious actions of transnational corporations is a serious obstacle in the struggle of nonaligned and other developing countries for restructuring the international economic relations on an equitable basis. The resolution on the question points to the link between solution of economic and social problems of developing countries, on the one hand, and progress in consolidation of universal peace and security, relaxation of international tension, disarmament, on the other hand.

The conference's decisions on questions of ensuring decolonization, the exercise of peoples' right to selfdetermination sounded as a serious criticism of the policy of neocolonialism. The resolution resolutely denounces the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, its manoeuvres with regard to Namibia. Firm support was expressed for the Namibian people and their sole legitimate representative--SWAPO, which wages persistent struggle for genuine independence.

The work of the 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union, Vitaliy Ruben said in conclusion, was darkened by attempts of Western and some other parliamentarians to divert the attention of the delegates from really pressing problems of the present by the provocative fuss around the so-called "Afghan issue". Such insinuations were befittingly rebuffed in the protest of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, which was directed to the leadership of the Interparliamentary Union, and also in speeches of representatives of the socialist states. Those who do not want to give up interference into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which is building a new life, voluntarily or involuntarily find themselves in the ranks of opponents of relaxation of international tension.

U.S. REFUSAL TO ACCEPT PLO OBSERVER AT CONFERENCE VIEWED

LD241512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0936 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 24 Sep (TASS)--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States has again shown its hostile attitude toward the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. This time it is seen in the conflict which has broken out in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank over the invitation to the PLO to send an observer to the forthcoming joint annual conference of these two international financial organizations.

A considerable number of developing countries, including Arab and African countries, supported the proposal to invite to the conference a representative of the Palestinian National Fund, which is the PLO's financial organ, as an observer. However, this proposal was given a hostile reception by the United States. The United States used its favorite tactic of "arm twisting" in order not to admit a PLO observer, making use of the fact that votes in the IMF are allocated "according to capital," and the United States, for example, has 20 percent of the votes.

Officially the results of voting in the leading organs of the IMF and World Bank, where the question of PLO representation was decided on 19 September, have not yet been announced.

However, as has been reported in news circles, it seems the United States has managed to get its way by an inconsiderable majority vote.

The United States launched its "heavy artillery": The U.S. Congress threatened not to allocate annual sums to the IMF and World Bank if a PLO observer were invited to the conference. The House of Representatives had already approved by a 386 to 2 majority resolution making the allocation of $5 billion for the IMF dependent on the decision regarding the PLO observer question.

However, the developing countries took a hard-line stand. A number of Arab oil-exporting countries, including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, are now refusing to give new funds to the IMF unless a PLO observer is invited. The conflict between the United States and the developing countries, primarily Arab ones, has sharply worsened.

BUGAYEV COMMENTS ON USSR'S ELECTION TO ICAO COUNCIL

LD241431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Sep 80 p 3

[TASS report: "The Soviet Union--Member of the International Civil Aviation Organization's Council"]

[Text] Montreal, 20 September--The 23d session of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) assembly is continuing its work here.

The election of states to the ICAO council--the basic guiding and executive organ of this specialized UN institution, began today. In accordance with procedure the elections are held in three stages. In the first stage, states which play a leading role in world air space are elected to the council. Representatives of the Soviet Union, France, the FRG, Japan, Britain, the United States and a number of other states were elected to membership of the council by a majority of votes. The newly elected council will have to carry out its functions in implementing the assembly's directives in accordance with the international civil aviation convention for a period of 3 years, that is until the next ICAO assembly session.

B.P. Bugayev, the USSR civil aviation minister, who is leading the Soviet delegation, noted that the results of the voting in electing the ICAO council members are evidence of the increase in the Soviet Unions' international prestige, of respect toward our country and also of the broad recognition of the Soviet Union's services in the sphere of civil aviation development and of the growing prestige of Soviet air transport.

CONGRESS DECISION ON CHEMICAL WARFARE PLANT CRITICIZED

LD251553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by S. Zykov under the rubric "On International Themes": "Dangerous Breach"]

[Text] U.S. congressmen sometimes seek to be more Catholic than the pope. They have approved a "ceiling" of appropriations for the Pentagon's needs in the next fiscal year of the unprecedented sum of $171.5 billion, several billion more than the administration requested.

Seized by militarist passions, the House of Representatives has displayed one more extraordinarily dangerous initiative. It has adopted an amendment providing for the construction in Pine Bluff (Arkansas) of a large plant for the production of binary (two-chamber) shells containing two comparatively innocuous components which, when combined in an explosion, form exceptionally powerful neuroparalytic poisons.

Initially the new "death factory" will cost U.S. taxpayers something in the order of $30 million, a mere trifle compared with overall U.S. military expenditures. But it lays the foundation for an extremely expensive program of preparation for chemical warfare.

Of course, the main thing is not the size of the initial appropriations. The House decision recently approved by the Senate (by 52 votes to 38) is an attempt to give the "go-ahead" to the mass production of chemical weapons counter to the established bans on tests and the use of various types of war gases.

There is the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical and bacteriological warfare. The United States, albeit belatedly, has signed it. Having made extensive use of toxic agents during the intervention in Vietnam, it has accumulated an enormous quantity of chemical weapons. According to the U.S. magazine NATION, the U.S. Armed Forces arsenals contain 3 million artillery shells, tens of thousands of aerial bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines containing neuroparalytic substances.

Congress' decision to construct the plant in Pine Bluff has provoked a storm of indignation in the United States and beyond. A number of public and religious organizations have demanded that the administration renounce plans to produce the sophisticated types of lethal gases. The New York TIMES called the Congress decision one more "breach made in the tattered concept of arms control" which "aggravates the threat looming over our world."

The Washington POST published an article by the Democratic Senator D. Pryor entitled "Standing Aloof From Nerve Gas Matters" [Derzhatsya v Storone ot Del s Nervnym Gazom]. In the article Pryor resolutely condemns the renunciation of the ban one imposed on the production of toxic agents--a ban which is sensible from the humanitarian, political and economic viewpoints. The author refutes point by point the arguments of the supporters of chemical warfare. In particular he exposes the falsity of the allegations of the "defensive" nature of chemical weapons.

Many other U.S. congressmen have made sharp objections to the Pentagon-inspired preparation for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The production of these sophisticated weapons of mass destruction is a threat to the peoples' security. In taking the decision to construct the chemical shell plant, U.S. Congress has flagrantly scorned both moral norms and the Geneva protocol commitments the United States has assumed. This will undoubtedly complicate the current preparation of an international agreement on banning chemical weapons and destroying stockpiles of these weapons.

STALBO CHALLENGES JUSTIFICATION FOR NAVAL BUILDUP

LD251055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Doctor of Naval Sciences Vice Adm K. Stalbo article: "The Anti-Soviet Myth and Aggressive Designs"]

[Text] The "Bolshevik threat" myth, fabricated by apologists for the capitalist world immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, remains imperialism's arsenal of ideological sabotage methods to this day. In the period between the wars its hypnotic effect on the "cabinets of the Western democracies" was so strong that many of them "overlooked" the mortal danger which German fascism and Japanese militarism represented for them. In the hope of directing the expansion of fascism against the world's first socialist state the rulers of West European countries and the United States declined to unite their efforts with the Soviet Union so as to avert in good time the advancing threat of World War II.

In the postwar period, as our motherland's defense potential grows, so the malicious invention about the "Soviet military threat" has begun to appear with increasing frequency in the imperialists' propaganda. The "Soviet naval threat" forms an integral part of it. Here the West shouts particularly loudly about the fact that the USSR Navy has the potential to thwart the naval forces of the United States and other NATO countries in achieving their goals in the world ocean. However, it is well known that these goals have nothing in common with the generally acknowledged norms of international law, nor with respect for other states' sovereignty, nor with concern for the real interests of their own countries' peoples. Clear evidence of this is provided by the main tenets of American military doctrine on questions of the use of the navy.

At each stage of its postwar development American military doctrine ("massive retaliation"; "flexible response"; "realistic deterrence") has been based on the desire to ensure the dominance of the U.S. and NATO naval forces in the world ocean. To this end general-purpose naval forces are being developed rapidly. At the same time the proportionate share of naval strategic arms and backup forces in the overall balance of the U.S. strategic forces is increasing all the time. For instance, according to American press data in 1979 5,420 of the 7,574 strategic nuclear warheads were on submarines.

Recently the so-called ocean strategy has been elaborated within the framework of American military doctrine. Its essence lies in transferring the state's main strategic forces to the oceans with the aim of creating superiority in such forces on that basis. This new zigzag in U.S. strategy and naval policy heightened still further the American admirals' desire for dominance at sea. Adm J. Holloway, former naval chief of staff, stated in 1978 that "U.S. national security is inconceivable without maintaining the naval superiority of the United States and its allies." And by "national security" the Pentagon has always meant capability for aggressive actions.

The strengthening of American naval groupings in various regions of the world is taking place in accordance with these doctrinal provisions. As a result the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the 7th Fleet in the northwestern part of the Pacific have been transformed and are being used in those regions as the main instrument of the U.S. expansionist policy.

A similar gendarme role is allotted to the 5th fleet, now being created, which is to be kept in the Indian Ocean on a permanent basis.

Having encircled the Soviet Union and its allies with hundreds of military bases and powerful groupings of its own and NATO's armed forces, Washington is devoting particular attention to the buildup of naval strike power. The oceans and seas are regarded, in American military doctrine, as extensive launch pads for various carriers of strategic nuclear weapons. At first they gambled on aircraft carrier assault forces. Then, from the early sixties, the Pentagon, without lessening the significance of assault aircraft carriers, began to step up the creation of new systems of strategic offensive forces--nuclear submarines carrying Polaris ballistic missiles, then the Poseidon, and now the Trident. There are 41 such submarines in commission; they carry out combat patrols in extensive regions of the world's oceans, in a state of constant readiness to carry out nuclear missile strikes against the USSR and other socialist community countries. Ever increasing attention is being devoted to the submarine nuclear missile system, which is being transformed into the main component of the U.S. offensive strategic nuclear potential.

The American propaganda media expatiate on how the U.S. naval forces allegedly fulfill the function of some kind of "stabilizing factor" and have the aim of safeguarding the country's "vitally important interests," and that they are allegedly "threatened by lagging behind" the Soviet fleet, and so on, and so forth. But even in Washington official circles once in a while they let something slip about this. "As before, the United States possesses the world's most powerful navy," Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, boasts. He is echoed by Defense Secretary H. Brown: "We will maintain superiority in the potential of the categories of armed forces which are vitally important for us--for instance, naval forces...." President J. Carter himself goes even further, asserting, according to a report in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, that "U.S. naval nuclear might is sufficient to destroy Russia many times over."

We will leave these boastful assertions on the American Navy's combat potential to the conscience of the leaders of the Washington administration. What is important here is something else--the virtual admission that the far-fetched "threat of lagging behind" has been put into circulation with a view to further whipping up the arms race. The dangerous nature of this course is indicated very convincingly by the recent adoption of the sinister Directive 59 on the "new U.S. nuclear strategy."

Nor do the hypocritical assertions on the "stabilizing factor" and "vitally important interests" stand up to criticism. This propaganda device is directed above all against the young developing states and countries dependent on the West. American imperialism has sent and sends its armed forces--spearheaded, as a rule, by naval groupings--to almost any part of the world where the peoples rise in the liberation struggle. That was the case, for instance, during the American aggression in Indochina. That is happening now in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf zone. And if you take into account too the buildup of American naval might with a view to creating a threat to the Caribbean countries, the desire to extend the aggressive NATO bloc's "sphere of operation," and attempts to knock together a south Atlantic bloc (SATO) military-political organization and other pro-American regional groupings with the participation of Israel, the As-Sadat regime, the South African racists and military-fascist juntas in other countries, it is not hard to see that the hegemonist course of U.S. imperialism is global in nature. And it is the navy which is allotted a priority role in implementing it.

On the false pretext of the "defense of vitally important interests," Washington is now preparing for an armed incursion into Iran and threatening other oil-rich countries in the Near and Middle East. It has concentrated in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf a naval armada of 36 ships with landing forces on board. Also located there are assault aircraft carriers, and a considerable proportion of the aircraft on board carry nuclear weapons. The Pentagon is turning naval and air bases on Diego Garcia Island and in Oman, Somalia, Kenya, Egypt and other countries into a springboard for aggression. Preparations are in full swing for the deployment at various points in the Indian Ocean and other oceans and seas of floating arsenals for the interventionist "quick reaction corps." Pentagon chief H. Brown promises to "expand the naval presence" in that region still further. The threat to peace and international security is becoming so apparent that the demand can be heard emanating increasingly loudly from all the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean: eliminate those potential hotbeds of aggression--the American military bases, withdraw American troops from the region and turn the ocean into a zone of peace. The peoples of countries in Central America and other parts of the world are making the same demand.

Those are the facts. On being appraised of them, even people who are not particularly well versed in politics begin to see that the "big stick," as the Americans have long called their navy, is in reality raised over other countries, including countries many thousands of miles removed from the United States.

So why, one wonders, did Washington need to shift the blame, so to speak, by spreading the myth of the "Soviet naval threat"? There are many reasons and motives. Above all they proceed on the basis that by heaping one anti-Soviet fable on another it is eventually possible to mislead the ordinary American and deceive other peoples. In an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria and militarist fever, which is what all the bourgeois propaganda media are aimed at, it is easier to push through increasing military appropriations every year, and hence to ensure fabulous profits for the military-industrial monopolies. The lion's share of the record Pentagon budgets goes on building those very naval forces which are entrusted with protecting the interests of oil companies and other American companies in practically all parts of the world and regaining the lost positions of U.S. imperialism in southwest Asia and other regions.

Another factor also continues to operate--nostalgia for the "good old times" when American admirals, regarding themselves as masters of the seas and oceans, were able, as well as showing the stars and stripes flag, to issue ultimatums, land marine assault forces, carry out punitive operations.... The era of imperialist domination of the world ocean and of piracy with impunity has gone forever. And not only because the peoples of Asia, Africa and other continents resolutely reject imperialist diktat and are stepping up the struggle for freedom and independence. Washington has to reckon with the Soviet Union's real might--including naval might.

The Pentagon has turned the oceans and seas into huge launch pads for launching missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies and carrier-borne aircraft, also carrying lethal nuclear weapons. In these conditions the Soviet Union, whose shores are washed by 14 seas flowing into 3 oceans, was left with no choice but to create a modern ocean fleet capable of operating where the threat to our country's security has its source. By its very presence in the seas and oceans the USSR Navy restrains the aggressive desires of U.S. imperialism toward other countries too.

The Soviet Union, advocating the relaxation of international tension, seeks the transformation of the seas and oceans into a zone of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation and the radical settlement of the question of the presence of foreign naval fleets in various regions of the world ocean. "We have never considered it an ideal situation when the great powers' naval fleets spend long periods plying the seas at the other end of the earth from their own shores," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated. "And we are prepared to resolve this problem, but to resolve it, as they say, on equal terms." This stance on the part of the Soviet Union has met with support from the broad public and the governments of many countries, particularly in the Indian Ocean area, where at the present time U.S. military adventurism is manifested in its most overt and cynical form.

As is known, Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean began in 1977. But being unwilling to renounce its imperial ambitions and nurturing aggressive militarist plans in that region, J. Carter's administration subsequently refused to conduct these talks. Washington thereby again demonstrated its reluctance to reckon with the will of the peoples of the littoral states and its intention of interfering flagrantly in their internal affairs and threatening their sovereignty and security.

As you can see, the myth of the "Soviet naval threat" is nothing but propaganda camouflage for U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy and its desire to use American naval forces to establish its dominance over other countries.

IRANIAN STANCE: 'REAL THREAT,' SIMPLE 'BLACKMAIL'

LD251049 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38, 19 Sep 80 pp 10-11

[P. Mezentsev article: "United States-Iran: Threats, Blackmail"]

[Text] The Western, especially the American press has again begun to comment with unusual activeness on the domestic political situation in Iran. The formal pretext for the heightened interest in this topic has been the formation of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's government.

Of course, it cannot be said that there is no problem about this. The problem exists, if only in the protracted time taken to form a cabinet. Iranian newspapers reported that the head of the cabinet had been given 10 days to choose a team and submit it to the Majlis. But in practice Raja'i spent 3 weeks on the job. In a television speech on 31 August the prime minister himself made it absolutely clear that the delay was caused by the negative attitude of the country's president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, to the list of candidates. From the very outset the president had presented his own demands regarding the posts of defense and foreign minister.

"When I submitted the cabinet list to the president," Raja'i said, "he was in no hurry to put forward his candidates, declaring that they did not wish to be members of the new government...."

Nonetheless, on 31 August Raja'i submitted a list of ministers to the Majlis, leaving the post of defense minister vacant. However, discussion did not immediately take place. The president sent the parliament and Ayatollah Khomeyni letters expressing his disagreement with some of the submitted nominations. A. Bani-Sadr, so France's LE MATIN claims, was unhappy that the cabinet was largely made up of representatives of the Islamic Republican Party, which advocates the creation of a "100-percent Islamic government."

At the same time other Western sources claim that A. Bani-Sadr disagreed with the list of nominations submitted by the prime minister because of doubts about the personal abilities of certain of those individuals. One way or another, the cabinet approved by the Majlis on 9 September lacks ministers for foreign affairs and various economic issues.

A. Bani-Sadr also differs from many Iranian politicians in his assessment of the U.S. economic blockade's influence on Iran. Expressing the opinion of the majority of statesmen, parliamentary Deputy 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the former oil minister, stressed on 1 September that the blockade "has failed" and that the United States "has been and will continue to be unable to do anything to Iran." At approximately the same time the president stated in an interview with India's PTI agency that Washington's economic blockade is the most serious problem the country is facing. "The American hostages," A. Bani-Sadr noted, "have made Iran a U.S. hostage." You cannot help noticing that these opposing conclusions and different assessments of the impact of imperialist pressure on the young republic ultimately reflect different viewpoints regarding the paths of its future development.

Of course, Washington would like that choice to accord with U.S. interests. But the American administration is now more concerned with something else. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has written that on the eve of the presidential election it is very politically advantageous for President J. Carter to raise once again the issue of the American hostages and to let voters know that the hostages' fate continues to concern the White House. In other words, the hostages have become an instrument in the election race.

Certain foreign commentators believe that it is with precisely this that U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie's letter to Iranian Prime Minister M.'A. Raja'i is associated. The letter pointed to the need for the speediest release of the hostages. At the same time the Iranian Majlis received an offer from U.S. congressmen to regulate Iranian-American relations.

Ayatollah Khomeyni's 12 September speech on Tehran radio seemed to be a response to Washington's demarches. He stated that the American Embassy officials detained in Iran, who are accused of espionage, can be released only if the United States fulfills the following conditions: It must return to Iran the wealth plundered by the shah, "unfreeze" Iranian deposits in American banks, and state that it renounces military and political interference in Iranian internal affairs.

Washington is forever saying that there is no responsible person in Iran with whom it is possible to deal and that all the people in power there are "religious fanatics." Even after Raja'i's appointment to the premiership America's NBC-TV reported that "Until now official State Department spokesmen have claimed that there is no one in Iran with whom the United States can discuss the problem of settling the crisis." CBS, another television company, remarked that there is no real government in Iran, only an uncontrollable, militant mob....

At the same time the press in the United States and certain other Western countries is spreading rumors of "ripening forces" capable of striking against the Iranian revolution and restoring the former setup. Here are some of the reports. America's UPI: In mid-August Iranians in the United States, convinced that Ayatollah Khomeyni will soon be overthrown, announced the creation of an "Iranian Democratic Party," which will form a "shadow cabinet" to establish power in Iran. It is also pointed out that this party will immediately open offices in Washington, Houston, Los Angeles and New York, and also in Europe. The French weekly VENDREDI-SAMEDI-DIMANCHE: "A 4-day summit of leaders of the Iranian foreign opposition has been held in Paris under the impressive protection of more than 100 bodyguards and police." Taking part in the meeting were Ardeshir Zahedi, son-in-law of the former shah and former Iranian ambassador to the United States, Nahavandi, former minister and rector of Tehran University, General Oveysi, former military governor of Tehran, and finally Shahpur Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister. These "yesterday's men" set the task of implementing a military coup in the near future with the aid of emigre forces and of their own accomplices actually in Iran. The weekly stresses that "the United States has no objection to a restoration of the monarchy in Iran."

It is hard to say what these reports indicate most strongly--a real threat looming over Iran, or simply attempts to blackmail the country. But the fact remains: People across the ocean are waiting for the "good guys" to come into the Iranian limelight. "The United States," the Washington POST wrote frankly on 3 September, "has reached the conclusion that only if the revolutionary chaos in Iran is replaced by some government [vlast] acceptable TO ALL THE MAIN PARTICIPANTS [capitalized passage published in boldface] (our emphasis--P.M.) in the drama in Iran will the United States be able to hope to secure a reliable negotiating partner."

In short, you cannot help seeing that Washington's policy vis-a-vis Iran remains unchanged--that is, the same policy it has pursued since the first days of the Iranian revolution. That time is cogently described in the fall issue of the American journal FOREIGN POLICY by W. Sullivan, former U.S. ambassador to Iran--a witness of and participant in the events of the last days of the shah's regime. W. Sullivan writes that Z. Brzezinski forthrightly demanded that force be used against the insurgent people. "At the very height of the crisis," the article's author discloses, "I received a message from Washington citing instructions from Z. Brzezinski, who asked whether I could promote a military coup against the revolution."

The failure of April's "rescue operation," and then the further attempted coup in July showed that the United States has not abandoned its insidious plans. At the very least, the American press is unambiguously intimating as much. "Washington's conviction that Tehran will probably encounter further conspiracies," the New York TIMES writes, "is to a considerable extent based on government specialists' opinion that the chaos in Iran is gradually increasing."

Be that as it may, the rumors that have reached the American press of a further American incursion into Iran in October are bound to alert the Iranians, especially since these rumors are being cunningly exploited to cause quarrels between the Iranian people and their friends. Thus the New York TIMES put forward the following propaganda fairytale: Defense intelligence agency specialists, so the paper says, have reached the conclusion that an American attack on Iran would in all probability prompt the Soviet Union to send in its own troops. It is also claimed that the CIA does not rule out this possibility.

The implication of these fantasies is that Iran should not fear the United States as much as its northern neighbor.

And some people in Iran, such as former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, are readily picking up these fantasies and scaring their compatriots with the nonexistent "Soviet threat." Meanwhile under cover of this kind of talk the Pentagon is deploying its troops at full speed to permanent bases near the oil wells of the Near and Middle East.

The already strained situation in the Persian Gulf has recently been complicated as a result of armed clashes on the Iranian-Iraqi border. As foreign agencies note, border clashes are taking place along a 600-mile sector of the border. Both sides are using aircraft, tanks and artillery. Hundreds have been killed and wounded on both sides. Iran's PARS agency has reported that Iranian President Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Raja'i have made an inspection trip to the country's western border....

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PRESIDENT

LD251335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Chugrov "IZVESTIYA Interview" with Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society President Munenori Akagi: "Living Like Good Neighbors"]

[Text] In connection with the presentation of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Munenori Akagi, president of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, prominent Japanese public and political figures and Liberal-Democratic Party parliamentary deputy, IZVESTIYA correspondent S. Chugrov asked him to answer a number of questions.

Concerning the recent speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the prospects for Soviet-Japanese relations, M. Akagi stressed that he fully concurs with President Brezhnev's opinion, to which Japan has not yet officially reacted. Of course, Mr Akagi noted, in a matter as important as the development of interstate ties one must not be hasty--Japan is currently studying specific ways of improving these relations. We are still faced with certain difficulties, but the main difficulties are in the past. Before I came to the Soviet Union I talked with certain officials. And though there may be different views on specific measures to develop Japanese-Soviet relations I can confidently say that no sober-minded person in Japan is against the principles voiced by Mr Brezhnev. I think that there will be response from Japan in the very near future.

I have devoted many years of my life, Mr Akagi continued, to development of friendly Japanese-Soviet ties. I witnessed the reestablishment of interstate relations between our countries and, in my ministerial posts, I endeavored to contribute to the successful development of these relations.

The main factor in our ties, I think, is that Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors. And we must live like good neighbors. We must eliminate promptly and from positions of goodwill all the difficulties that crop up on our path.

Formerly, Mr Akagi continued, Japan traditionally regarded the USSR as primarily part of Europe. But in recent years, with the rapid development of Soviet Siberia and the Soviet Far East your country has increasingly been able to regard itself as a fully fledged member of the Asian family of states. The emergence of conflict situations in this zone may be very damaging for all Asian peoples. That is why the strengthening of friendly ties between the USSR and Japan is vital not only for our peoples but for all Asian countries and all the countries of the world. It is the guarantee of peace and stability in our region.

Recently relations between Japan and the USSR have been relatively cool. And I regard the presentation of the high Soviet award--the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples--to me at this time not only as a recognition of my services to the development of friendly Soviet-Japanese ties but also as a sincere desire on your country's part to improve interstate relations. For that reason I cherish this high award and am grateful to your country.

The Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, Mr Akagi said in conclusion, is seeking to create in Japan a correct picture of the Soviet Union, of your people's rich culture. We are striving to promote and develop business contacts. Our society's activists' chief current concern is to prepare for the next Soviet-Japanese "roundtable" conference which is to be held in Moscow this fall and which I believe will make an important contribution to strengthening our friendship and broadening contacts.

RETURN TO NORMAL IN LODZ TEXTILE FACTORIES REPORTED

LD251531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "'Our Response Is Good Work'"]

[Text] Warsaw--"Our response is good work." Today you often hear precisely those words in PZPR organizations and at workers' meetings in production collectives. The attention of the Polish communists, the working class and all the people of focused on questions connected with stabilizing social and economic life. It is precisely to resolve this extremely important task that the activity of the PZPR and the government and the efforts of the country's labor collectives are subordinated.

Many party workers I have met in the last few days have stressed that the way to strengthen the PZPR's link with the working class is by implementing the latter's constructive, realistic proposals aimed at normalizing the situation. It is also necessary, they believe, to restore the militancy of party organizations and strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of party ranks.

I visited a major Polish indistrial center--Lodz. Genowefa Adamczewska, secretary of the PZPR province committee, named the factors that led to the interruptions in enterprises' work which took place there.

"In the first place I would highlight factors such as the need to modernize obsolete textile enterprises, and to improve the work of the city transport and housing construction," G. Adamczewska said. "Lodz is a city of light industry, a textile city, and therefore a city of women. This factor involves many problems. For instance, most enterprises work three shifts. And, as you must realize, this creates certain difficulties for women who are mothers. The situation here in housing construction is difficult."

The secretary said that all the problems must be solved as a complex: children's institutions and schools must be constructed, the public health system must be improved, concern must be shown for saturating the trade network with goods and products.

Our discussion was calm and frank. The province party organization analyzed the prevailing situation. It drew certain conclusions relating to the style and methods of party work. The province committee believes that the considerable achievements by the working class and the working people under the PZPR's leadership in the country's socialist development must not be forgotten when shortcomings and omissions are criticized. The working conditions of 70 percent of working people have been improved. Some 60 percent of the population live in new or modernized apartments. There are certain successes in the development of city transport.

"All enterprises are now working normally in Lodz," the secretary of the PZPR province committee said, concluding our conversation, "just visit a few of them and you will see that for yourself."

I visited two labor collectives. There are 3,000 workers at the Marko knitwear combine. Some 85 percent of them are women.

Discussing things, Janina Dubicka, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee, highlighted the sense of responsibility felt by most members of the collective for the overall results of their labor.

"Good work is a good tradition at our combine. Our workers realize that it is only in this way that the tight knots of the current situation can be untied."

...We arrived at the Divilan carpet goods factory just as a party meeting ended in the carpet weaving shop. Piotr Nowak, foreman of the shop, briefly told us about it:

"The communists were able to assess the situation objectively. Thanks to their efforts, much has been done to ensure that the normalization process takes place in a calm and businesslike atmospjere."

The factory party committee is directing communists' efforts toward increasing each person's responsibility for the common cause. Particular attention is being paid to output quality: after all, 60 percent of output is exported.

Two enterprises, out of the many dozens in Lodz; two collectives, under the leadership of their party organizations, are working to fulfill the production targets. It was on such collectives that S. Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke at the PZPR Central Committee Sixth Plenum: "We must approach with tremendous recognition the workers collectives, the millions of working people who had many reasons for discontent but worked selflessly and stayed at their workplaces. It is thanks to them that normal life continued in the country."

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS REACHED WITH SFRY

LD252319 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday Nikolay Baybakov, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, ended his visit to Belgrade. During his stay, talks were held on the possibilities of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the 1981-85 period, and also in the period up to 1990.

The level of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which has been developing successfully for a long time on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, was highly assessed. Both sides also expressed readiness for a continued expansion and enrichment of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which represents an important integral part of all-round relations between the two socialist countries.

With a view to ensuring the long-term nature and stability of bilateral economic relations and in accordance with the agreements reached in 1977 between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and LCY, a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation was signed for the period 1981-1990.

In drawing up this program, the sides proceeded from accords on points of principle reached at the highest level. It was noted that the objective possibilities for further dynamic growth in trade exist in the period up to 1990, which should be reflected in 5-year agreements and annual protocols on commodity trade, as well as in other agreements and treaties on economic cooperation.

The long-term program also stems from the interest of both sides in the development of scientific-technical cooperation with a view to speeding up technological progress and increasing the efficiency of the two countries' economies. [Word indistinct] the main directions of the development of cooperation between interested scientific, research and other organizations were spelled out.

During the talks the delegations devoted special attention to the completion of consultations between planning and foreign trade organs of the two countries on preparations of documents on economic cooperation in the period 1981-85. In this connection agreement was reached that the composition of this document, as well as of the long-term trade agreement for the new 5-year period, should be concluded by the end of 1980. It was emphasized that both sides should make further efforts to develop stable economic relations and discover possibilities to expand them in those spheres of cooperation which play an important role in the development of the economies of the two countries, such as engineering, shipbuilding, the construction industry and other spheres.

The meetings and talks took place in the cordial, businesslike and constructive atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two countries, an atmosphere of mutual interest in the further successful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

During his stay in Yugoslavia Nikolay Baybakov was received by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; and Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These meetings took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

BULGARIA REPORTS GREETING FROM WARSAW PACT COMMANDER

AU130845 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] To Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Esteemed Comrade Dobri Dzhurov,

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria I convey to you and to all Bulgarian soldiers my most sincere congratulations.

On the occasion of your Bulgarian people's national holiday, I wish you most sincerely, esteemed Comrade Minister, and to the staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, great successes in implementing the responsible tasks for the further consolidation of the defensive power of Bulgaria, for the development and intensification of comradeship and fraternity in arms among the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, as well as vigorous health, happiness, and well-being.

With my greatest respects:

[Signed] V. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and Commander in Chief of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces.

[Dated] 9 September 1980.

U.S. STEPS UP PRESSURE FOR MILITARY STOCKPILING IN NORWAY

LD251459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Goloshubov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Pressure on Norway"]

[Text] The Scandinavian press is keenly discussing the question of stockpiling American heavy combat equipment and military materiel on Norwegian territory. This is not a new problem but it has now, perhaps, become particularly acute and topical.

The fact is that recently the United States and NATO strategists have markedly stepped up pressure on Norway in order to speed up the solution of this question. Recently U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown told his Norwegian colleague of his unequivocal "desire" that Norway make a final decision this fall. Norwegian politicians have received similar recommendations from the American Embassy in Oslo. "The Carter administration is in a hurry," the Washington POST notes in this connection.

The real reason for its haste was revealed by B. Rogers, supreme commander of the NATO allied Armed Forces in Europe. He bluntly stated that the stockpiling of American heavy armaments in Norway is "an important element in strengthening the North Atlantic alliance's combat potential."

The Pentagon generals do not conceal the fact that they allocate Norway an important part in the implementation of their bellicose strategy in northern Europe. Advocating a stronger NATO northern flank, they intend to stockpile on Norwegian soil heavy armaments for an American Marine brigade of 8,000 men. It will be rushed to Norway in the event of a "crisis situation," which clearly implies the same old "Soviet threat." The plan is to deploy in advance American tanks, missile launch installations, artillery and other combat equipment on Norwegian soil.

This prospect disturbs many Norwegians, who reckon that its realization will mean the undermining of Norway's traditional "base policy." The policy stipulates the nondeployment of foreign forces and nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory in peacetime. In view of the mood of the public, the authorities have been in no great rush to make a final decision. A special commission was set up to study the whole problem. Then came increased pressure from across the Atlantic. Washington let it be known that it would not tolerate any further procrastination and demanded a positive decision. A high-ranking Norwegian delegation paid a special visit to the United States for talks. The Scandinavians proposed that the American weapons be stockpiled not in northern Norway, as the Pentagon strategists wished, but in the central part of the country.

This compromise option, as the Norwegian side sees it, basically changes nothing. The very fact of stockpiling contradicts the principles of Norway's "base policy."

The question of stockpiling weapons has been hotly debated in the ruling Norwegian Labor Party. A board session expressed grave fears about the possible consequences of submitting to American diktat. The prospect of an intensified American military presence in Norway has caused alarm in other Scandinavian countries. "The stockpiling of American weapons does not only concern Norway," the Finnish paper TIEDONANTAJA writes. "This measure affects the security of northern Europe as a whole, fuels tension in the area and also alters the content of Norway's base policy."

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED BY GROMYKO, FRG MINISTER GENSCHER CITED

LD122322 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep TASS--In connection with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Federal Republic of Germany, the USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has sent to the federal foreign minister of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a telegram of congratulations.

During this half-century, the nature and the level of relations between our states have changed significantly, the telegram says. The turning point in this sense was the conclusion of the Moscow treaty of August 12, 1970, which not only created a stable basis for the normalization of relations but also opened the way to the establishment and development of mutually advantageous relations between our countries in different fields.

The telegram expresses the hope that the relations between the USSR and the FRG will continue develop fruitfully and deepen on the basis of the treaties and agreements concluded in the interests of the peoples of both states, in the interests of consolidating the peace in Europe and in the whole world.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's telegram addressed to Andrey Gromyko contains congratulations and best wishes. It points out that the establishment of diplomatic relations paved the way for settlements of problems, and for cooperation between the two countries. Since that time, the telegram says, we have made a very important headway in the development of our bilateral relations, especially during the decade that has passed since the signing of the Moscow treaty, whose high evaluation was recently confirmed by both sides.

The Federal Government, the telegram says, wishes to go further along the path chosen, in conditions of such a situation in the world which must be characterized by elimination of conflicts, consolidation of international situation on the basis of equality and parity, and by the development of constructive cooperation.

'POLITICAL ACTIONS' SAID BEHIND WEST BERLIN RAILWAY STRIKE

LD252218 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 25 Sep TASS--Provocative and terrorist actions took place for several days at the railway in West Berlin which is under the State Department of Railways of the German Democratic Republic. They caused considerable damage to the normal railway communication within the city, as well as between West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany. About 300 people out of the total number of 3,700, engaged in the railway in West Berlin, were active participants in those actions. They seized the "zoo" railway station by deception and blocked the traffic, including that of long-distance passenger trains. According to press reports, the West Berlin police connived with the saboteurs preventing railwaymen, who refused to join the so-called "strike", to restore normal traffic.

The point at issue is not economic demands or a labour conflict. Obvious are political actions which have been prepared long before by the opponents of the calm situation in West Berlin and those who are looking for ways to turn this city into a centre of tensions.

One cannot but be surprised by the stand of the West German authorities whose representatives expressed sympathy with the provocateurs, although being aware of the consequences of the developments.

West Berlin's Senate officials also made irresponsible statements. It seems that they should know that the attempts to heighten tensions always turned against the interests of the city residents.

A GDR representative handed over a protest to the West Berlin authorities in connection with their connivance and actual support to the provocateurs. The Senate's stand was assessed as contradicting the aims of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, a transit agreement and other accords.

As is known, the upkeep of the West Berlin stretch of the city railway demands much means from the German Democratic Republic. According to the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT, last year alone the GDR spent 140 million marks as subsidy for its upkeep. This is connected primarily with the stand of the West Berlin city authorities which continue the policy of boycott of the GDR's railway, started way back in the 1940's. At that time they urged the population to avoid using electric trains of the railway and set up a bus traffic parallel to the railway lines.

Thanks to the vigorous measures by the GDR's State Department of Railways, it was possible to restore order and resume movement of passenger trains. Active instigators of the provocation have been dismissed. The GDR's transport police took under its control the most important facilities of the railway, and, particularly, the central electricity supply point.

PORTUGUESE ELECTION FRONT VOICES COMMITMENT TO DETENTE

LD241335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 80 p 1

["Correspondent" dispatch: "There Is No Alternative to Detente"]

[Text] Lisbon, 21 Sep--The leaders of the Republican and Socialist Front [FRS]--an election bloc consisting of the Socialist Party and associated political forces--have met with members of the association of foreign journalists accredited to Portugal and answered their questions regarding the FRS' position on a number of domestic and international problems.

Mario Soares, general secretary of the Socialist Party, called the foreign policy line pursued by the present government "primitive, restricted, provincial anti-Sovietism" which is creating a distorted idea of Portugal abroad and by no means promotes the growth of the country's international prestige.

Answering a question from your correspondent, Mario Soares noted that "both for the Socialist Party and the two other parties in the FRS there is no alternative to detente, because only such a policy can lead to a peaceful solution of international conflicts."

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PRAVDA: Need for Solution

NC241927 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] PRAVDA, published in Moscow, stresses the need for a solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict through negotiations and without foreign intervention. PRAVDA writes: Restraints and common sense should win so that an intensification of military acts is prevented and ended. PRAVDA stresses that any intensification in the tension in relations between both countries is to the benefit of imperialism. The United States uses this conflict to intervene in the affairs of this region and to justify the plan to transfer the rapid deployment force to military bases in the Indian Ocean.

Radio Moscow Report

NC251259 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim called on Iran and Iraq to end their conflict and to try to solve their differences through talks.

PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat has undertaken the duty of mediating a solution to the armed conflict. He met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in Baghdad and will go to Tehran to continue his mission.

Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, has arrived in Damascus on his way to Baghdad and Tehran. He is carrying a message from the chairman of the nonaligned movement, Fidel Castro, to the leaders of Iran and Iraq.

AN-NIDA newspaper of Beirut writes: Undoubtedly Washington had a hand in the fanning of the armed clashes between Iran and Iraq. Washington's objective is to weaken the positions of national and liberation movements, to create the necessary conditions for direct armed intervention in the affairs of oil-producing countries, and to place these countries under its military supervision. Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat has called on the leaders of Iran and Iraq to solve their differences through peaceful negotiations.

The Libyan news agency reports that the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has announced that the intensification of the conflict between Iran and Iraq is only to the benefit of America and Israel. He invited the two countries to stop the bloodshed in order to be able to use their forces in the struggle against the common enemy--Zionism and imperialism.

The OPEC Secretariat, the Governments of India, Tunisia, Indonesia and other countries have called on Iran and Iraq to halt their military clashes. Members of the UN Security Council have held urgent and unofficial talks in New York on the Iran-Iraq conflict. According to a statement, concern has been expressed on the extraordinary intensification of tension between the two countries and on the military activities which have already rendered great human and material losses which may become more serious and create a considerable danger for world peace and security.

Calls To Halt Conflict

LD251726 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Sep 80

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Iranian-Iraqi conflict is assuming an increasingly serious nature. From day to day worrisome reports are arriving from Iran and Iraq about the widening of the area of military operations, the death of peaceful citizens and the destruction of industrial establishments.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has once again called for an end to the bloodshed. He said: The continuation of military operations may cause enormous harm not only to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples but also to the region and in general to the cause of peace.

The Arab countries have expressed deep anxiety. For example, Lebanese political circles are saying that the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute may have a detrimental effect on the internal political situation in Lebanon because it weakens the united front of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The Algerian Government has shown deep anxiety. A special statement by the Algerian press agency says that the Arabs and the other Islamic people have been facing two factors to date: imperialism and its bastion in the Middle East, Israel, and the treachery of the Egyptian regime on the one side, and the tightening of Arab unity confronting Zionist-imperialist pressure on the other side. The agency says that the Iranian-Iraqi dispute objectively strengthens the first factor and harms the second factor. However the agency adds that it is fully convinced that the disputes will be removed by peaceful means on the basis of negotiation in an atmosphere of truth and sincerity.

The Tunisian Foreign Ministry has called for an immediate halt to the military operations and has appealed to both fighting sides to resort to peaceful means in accordance with U.N. principles. It is common knowledge that great efforts to settle the military dispute are being exerted by the PLO and by its chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, who has paid visits to Tehran and Baghdad.

As for the Soviet Union, it supports every effort to halt the armed conflict and to settle the issues in dispute by political means. This is a firm line of the Soviet Union which it continually pursues vis-a-vis any armed dispute which breaks out.

INA Cited on Iranian Occupation

NC251831 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has called on the presidents of Iraq and Iran to immediately stop the bloodshed. In his messages to the leaders of both countries, Kurt Waldheim expressed great concern over the continuation of the conflict.

INA reports that Iraqi Armed Forces have occupied Mehran and Naft-e Shah and have Abadan and Khorramshahr under seige. In military reports it is said that Iranian war planes attacked Baghdad and Iraqi military bases and oil installations.

PRAVDA is in favor of overcoming the differences between Iran and Iraq through negotiations and writes that in any form tension in relations between both countries is to the benefit of imperialism.

The PDRY has called on Iran and Iraq to halt their military conflict. A statement issued in Aden by the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY says that this bloodshed is only to the benefit of imperialist forces and the Near East countries should consolidate their unity.

Murayev on Begin Remarks

LD252212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 25 Sep 80

[International affairs journalist Vyacheslav Murayev commentary]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Begin has broadcast on the national radio network a clearly inflammatory speech. He stated, in particular, that the United States cannot afford to sit with its arms folded in the face of the conflict between Iraq and Iran and that it should exploit it in its own interests.

In this connection Begin declared that he was ready to allow the construction of American military bases on Israeli territory if Washington made such a request. And so, at the time when the peace-loving forces of our world are expressing their hopes that Iraq and Iran will show goodwill and settle all controversial problems by means of negotiations, international affairs journalist Vyacheslav Muravyev notes, the Israeli prime minister virtually calls upon Washington to become involved in the conflict between the two countries. Begin knew well how to please his transatlantic sponsor: He was very well informed about the fact that the White House is not at all against using the outbreak of the present conflict for the purpose of intervening in the internal affairs of the region and as a justification of its plans for the transfer of units of the rapid deployment corps to military bases in the Indian Ocean area. Begin's invitation provides Washington with an opportunity to achieve another of its old ambitions: to set up American military bases in the immediate vicinity of the main oil extraction areas in the Near East and Middle East.

It is not difficult to imagine the dangers for peace and security inherent in these plans of Washington [word indistinct]. After all, the Pentagon is not hiding the fact that it is working on plans for inflicting strikes against Iran and a number of other countries of the region. It is with this purpose in mind that the United States, after declaring the region of importance to its vital interests, has been making every effort to step up military preparations there. The fanning of the conflict between Iraq and Iran is convenient also to Tel Aviv itself: Pursuing the policy of the escalation of provocative activities aimed against Arab countries, Israel is trying to concentrate their attention on their own contradictions and thus distract them from the struggle against Zionist aggressors and American imperialism which supports them.

Criticism of As-Sadat Statement

LD251740 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 25 Sep 80

["As-Sadat's Instigatory Call"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: In a statement in interview with a correspondent of the American Hearst Publishing Company and Danish television, which was published in Cairo on Wednesday, Egyptian President as-Sadat urged the United States to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in order to remove Iranian leader Khomeyni, and also said that the conflict "provides a chance to change the Iraqi leadership." As-Sadat literally implored Washington not to miss such a favourable chance. The Egyptian president did not conceal that he advocates the restoration of monarchy in Iran and is now examining the question of the "official recognition" of the shah's son Reza as the "legitimate successor to the Iranian throne."

In setting the USA against Iraq and Iran, which are known to oppose the Camp-David deal, As-Sadat at the same time declared readiness to place Egyptian military installations at the disposal at the Pentagon's disposal. [as received]

Thus the Egyptian president has again appeared for the whole world to see as the enemy of the Moslems, as a loyal agent of international Zionism and imperialism. As many press media are pointing out, it is in the first place the USA and Israel, which have a stake in kindling the conflict between Iraq and Iran. They hope for a weakening of both states, which would facilitate for them the attainment of their expansionist hegemonic aims in the Middle East area.

Contrary to official statements of "neutrality" in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, it is known that the USA is speeding up preparations for armed interference in the Persian Gulf area. The Beirut newspaper AN-NIDA expressed confidence that Washington had had a hand in kindling the conflict so as to create a pretext for a direct armed interference in the affairs of oil-producing countries and establishment over them U.S. military control.

In conditions when the world community displays its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the Egyptian president is demonstratively challenging the entire world public opinion by his openly instigatory calls. His provocative pronouncements expose once again As-Sadat's real face as that of a zealous accomplice of U.S. imperialism and Zionism, as a frenzied war-monger.

NOVOYE VREMYA REPORTS ON LIBYAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD251515 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 38, 19 Sep 80 p 20

[A. Zakharov article: "Solidarity With Libya"]

[Text] The Near East and adjacent zones are one region of the world where a particularly dangerous escalation of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices has been observed recently. People of goodwill do not intend to tolerate this. That is why a number of major undertakings in support of the anti-imperialist struggle in the Near East have been held recently on the initiative of international democratic organizations. The international conference of solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, held in Tripoli at the end of August and the beginning of September, should be ranked among them.

Taking part in its work were delegations from the socialist countries, the Arab and other developing states of Asia, Africa, Latin America and many Western capitalist countries. The composition of the delegates--and it was highly heterogenous--provided graphic confirmation that the spectrum of political and social forces supporting the Arab peoples' legitimate rights and interests is steadily expanding.

The conference took place at a complex time for the Libyan people. Foreign and internal reaction is not ceasing its attempts to destabilize the situation in that country and to hinder its independence and progress. A grave threat is posed by the concentration on the borders of troops of As-Sadat's regime which, having concluded anti-Arab deals with the Israeli aggressor, has put its military machine at the imperialists' service. International actions of solidarity with the Libyan people become particularly significant under these conditions.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, addressed those taking part in the conference. He noted that undertakings by the international public in defense of the Arab peoples' legitimate rights and interests strengthen their positions. M. al-Qadhdhafi stressed the need for joint actions by all peace-loving forces in the face of the unceasing plots by imperialist circles and their allies and called for the activation of the rebuff to Washington's militarist course. The conference sharply criticized the separate U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deals and voiced support for Libya's anti-imperialist course and the progressive transformations in the country. Here it was stressed that the expulsion of foreign capital, the nationalization of the property of the exploiting classes, agrarian reform, large investments in the economy, the large amount of housing construction, and the development of the system of education and health care in Libya accord with the interests of the peoples' masses and promote the improvement of their material and social position. The conference delegates demanded a halt to the imperialist forces' intrigues against Libya and an end to the Egyptian military's acts of provocation on the Libyan border.

The speakers mentioned with great satisfaction the growing international support for the Palestinians' struggle for their national rights and the increasingly broad recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The conference delegates stressed the important role of the national steadfastness and confrontation front uniting the progressive Arab states and the PLO.

In their speeches the conference delegates noted that the adventurist actions in the Near East are an unalienable part of the general aggressive course of U.S. policy. Their central theme was that to rebuff the subversive activity of imperialism and reaction it is essential to strengthen the unity of all forces who hold dear the ideals of peace, democracy and progress. It is from precisely this premise that Libya proceeded in proposing unification with Syria, which is now being implemented.

The conference's anti-imperialist orientation was reflected in the documents it adopted: the final statement, the resolution of solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and others. They stress that the democratic public will continue to act vigorously against the dangerous plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Near East and to give all-round assistance to the Arabs' just struggle.

The delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Asian and African Countries was received by one of Libya's leaders, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Stressing that the USSR is a true and reliable friend of all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence, he stated in a talk that Libya favors the further development and consolidation of relations with the Soviet Union in various spheres. Jallud noted here that the Libyan leadership attaches great significance to the expansion of ties between the two countries' public organizations.

MUSLIM NATIONS SAID TARGETS OF WASHINGTON 'TRICKERY'

GF221248 Tashkent International Service in Persian 1600 GMT 21 Sep 80

["Comment of the Day" feature]

[Excerpt] Washington's trickery can be seen clearly in the present Iranian situation. Contrary to it's promises of cooperation with Muslim nations on the basis of equality and national sovereignty, the United States has been putting Iran under the pressure of propaganda and blackmail. Large U.S. naval forces have been dispatched to Iranian shores. In April of this year an act of aggression took place when a large group of terrorists was sent to attack Tehran.

The Pentagon's recent preparation for new aggression has come to light. Jack Anderson, an American reporter, said that a plan codemaned [word indistinct] -80 foresees a parachute unit of the rapid strike force taking part in action against Iran, as well as the navy and air force.

Washington's policies are being implemented through increased U.S. military strength in the Middle East and establishment of bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Egypt. To provide for economic and strategic needs of the United States is one of the basis of U.S. policy. [sentence as heard]

Washington wants to plunder the oil of Muslim nations without opposition and is trying to establish its forces and bases in the area, as well as electronic spying bases such as those used during the shah's era in Iran. The United States wants the Muslim nations to obey or show approval. Anytime a Muslim nation takes an independent position to look after its own national and natural wealth, the United States will use all its might against that country. This could be observed inthe cases of Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon and other countries.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 25 SEP

LD260558 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 25 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The agricultural workers of Irkutskaya Oblast have begun to bring in the harvest on the second 500,000 hectares. Because of the rainy fall, grain ripened here 2 weeks later than usual. However, threshing is progressing well on a number of farms. At the same time, the soil is being prepared for the future harvest. Already, 400,000 hectares of winter fallows have been plowed. The machine operators of Omskaya Oblast have threshed three-quarters of the area sown. The success is due to the comprehensive organization of labor, skillful use of machinery, accurate calculation and the skill of the machine operators. (0000 GMT)

In Tuva, grain crops have been harvested on the first 100,000 hectares. The fields here are situated on the slopes of hills and among belts of forest; this hinders the highly productive use of machinery. However, despite this, around one-half of all the wheat has already been stored for seed and forage. Farms are selling grain to the state. Everywhere, a better harvest has been grown than last year. In the autonomous republic, the procurement of fodder for publicly-owned livestock is being completed. Practically a majority of sovkhozes and kolkhozes have a full supply for the winter of hay, silage, vitamin-rich grassmeal and haylage. The harvest of cotton is continuing in Turkmenistan. In the republic, 250,000 tonnes of raw cotton have been gathered. This is over two times more than was gathered at the same time last year. The growers of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast are ahead. They specialize in cultivating fine-fiber cotton. On the fields of the oblast, more than 4,000 cotton harvesting combines are operating. This year, the cotton growers of Turkmenistan have pledged to sell the state 1.21 million tons of valuable raw cotton. (0100 GMT)

Excellent work on threshing swathes and selling grain to the state is being done by farms of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Omskaya and many other oblasts and also of Altayskiy Kray. At the same time, farms of Permskaya, Sverdlovskaya, Kirovskaya and some other oblasts are being slow with the threshing which might lead to losses of grain. Harvesting of grain corn is in progress throughout the south of the country. In the country as a whole it has been cleared from almost 400,000 hectares. Uzbekistan is obtaining a yield of almost 70 quintals per hectare. Winter crops have been sown on over 26 million hectares which is 63 percent of the plan. In Estonia and several oblasts of the northwest of the RSFSR and Siberia the fall sowing plan has been completed. Mass sowing is now under way in the Ukraine, Moldavia and other winter crops sowing areas. On early sown fields good shoots of wheat and rye have appeared. Measures are being taken to speed up plowing of fall plowland. (0200 GMT)

Harvesting is being completed on the 24 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan today. Gaps between cutting and threshing are being reduced. (0700 GMT)

The potato harvest in Ryazanskaya Oblast, potato crops cover around 100,000 hectares here, is difficult due to heavy summer rain which saturated the soil. (0905 GMT)

Over 109 million hectares of grain crops have been cut, which is 90 percent of the total, and 94 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Kiev correspondent is concerned mainly with the beet crop. (1100 GMT)

Winter sowing is going well in the Ukraine despite the weather. Three-quarters of winter sowing has been completed and good shoots are already coming through in some oblasts. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast, where 810,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state, winter sowing and underwinter-fallow plowing have been completed. Regarding winter sowing, over 26 million hectares have been sown, which is 63 percent of the total. Underwinter-fallow plowing has been done on 36.5 million hectares which is 32 percent of the total. (1100 GMT)

Azerbaijan has fulfilled the cotton delivery plan with 608,000 tons of raw cotton picked and brought to collection points within 20 working days. The cotton harvest continues on account of socialist pledges. Azerbaijan will produce this year at least 800,000 tons of cotton. (1130 GMT)

The farmers of Bashkirskaya Oblast have sent 2 million tons of grain to the procurement points. There the aim is to produce 2.04 thousand tons of grain. Omskaya Oblast is reaching the end of harvesting work and very nearly 2 million hectares of grain have been thrashed. Dozens of farms have finished harvesting. Throughout the area the fall preparation of the soil for sowing is in progress. To date 700,000 hectares have been plowed--that is half of the total area. Farmers in the Ukraine are preparing for next year's harvest. The weather has delayed completion of harvesting of crops. In the majority of cases harvest workers have overcome difficulties and to date three-quarters of the winter crop area have already been sown and mineral fertilizer applied in the shortest time possible. Marvelous winter shoots have already appeared in northern oblasts but in the south sowing is just beginning. Farmers are showing special concern for next year's harvest--the first of a new 5-year period--and have made enhanced pledges. Farms in Kirovogradskaya Oblast are setting an excellent example. Their grain harvest has not been bad and they have already completed winter sowing and have pledged to complete plowing and muck spreading half a month earlier than in previous years. They have also planned to complete repair work on all equipment considerably earlier than usual. (1600 GMT)

Mass harvesting has started on rice plantations in the Kuban. Rice acreage in the kray has almost doubled during this 5-year plan. It amounts to 220,000 hectares. A yield of more than (?60) quintals per hectare has been obtained from Kuban-3, an early variety of rice. (1750 GMT)

ALL-UNION STAFF DISCUSSES EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES TO FARMS

LD251321 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Sep 80 p 2

[V. Bykadorov report: "In the Final Stage--From the All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] Fieldwork has now reached the height of its intensity. In the country's eastern and northern regions the harvesting of grain crops and fodder procurement is being completed and the mass gathering of intertilled crops, potatoes, beet and vegetables is at its height. Farmers' efforts and skill are now directed not only at gathering and preserving the crop but also at laying a reliable foundation for next year's harvest.

The full package of all these urgent tasks was the main focus of attention of the participants in the routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supplies to Agriculture, which took place 18 September at the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. It examined questions connected with supplying the countryside with new machinery, spare parts, materials, equipment and petroleum products. [paragraph continues]

It was noted that many industrial enterprises are successfully coping with orders for the countryside, providing fieldworkers with everything necessary for carrying out their work. Nevertheless some enterprises are lagging. Thus the Odessapochvomash and Altayselmash plants, which are delaying plow production and delivery, are still in arrears with supplies for agriculture. Tula and Krasnoyar combine builders have not delivered enough mowing machines, while Taganrog workers are in arrears with half-tracks for making up complete SKP-5 combines.

During the period of harvesting, fall plowing and winter crop sowing, when machinery is being used at full capacity, maintaining it in working condition requires increased expenditure of spare parts. However, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are experiencing an acute shortage of them. For 8 months 32 specific parts out of 171 essential tractor parts alonehave been undersupplied. The Uralsk machine plant, Orel transmission plant, Altay motor plant, Voroshilovgrad crankshaft plant, Volgograd and Pavlograd tractor plants and the Saratov Serp i Molot plant have not begun either manufacturing or dispatching water pump drive pins, rocker arms, pivoted axles (ose kachaniya) and crankshafts for tractors and combines. The situation is the same with spare parts for agricultural machines too.

There is no need to prove how invaluable trucks are in the countryside now. However a large number of them are now standing idle in a state of disrepair. The liability of Ministry of the Automotive Industry enterprises both for parts in short supply and for a wide range of parts is growing. Among the debtors are the Gaz and Avtouaz associations, the Kirgizavtomash and Svobodnenskiy Avtozapchast plants and a number of others. There is an especially acute shortage of such parts as shafts, radiators, transmissions, cylinder heads, couplings and piston rings.

Serious complaints have been made against the USSR Petrochemical Industry Ministry and the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, which are delaying the dispatch of diesel fuel, gasoline and diesel oils to farms.

In a number of cases the dispatch to the countryside of the necessary material and technical resources is being delayed by the unsatisfactory supply of rolling stock by Ministry of Railways organizations.

The all-union staff also examined other important questions connected with the successful completion of the fieldwork. Specific measures have been outlined aimed at eliminating the lag in supplying kolkhozes and sovkhozes with everything necessary for this.

Taking part in the staff's work were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR People's Control Committee, ministries and departments.

MID-SEPTEMBER HARVEST PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD251455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "September Grainfield"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 15 September 101.5 million hectares, or 82 percent of the sown area, of grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) has been reaped; 89 percent of the reaped grain crops had been threshed. Some 12.9 million hectares or 67 percent of the corn had been harvested. [paragraph continues]

Some 666,000 hectares, or 59 percent, of the flax had been pulled; 745,000 hectares or 24 percent of potatoes had been lifted and 408,000 hectares or 32 percent of the vegetables had been gathered. Some 22.1 million hectares of winter crops had been sown and fall plowing had been performed on 26.8 million hectares.

On my table is a pile of reports from TASS and our correspondents for the past few days.

...The harvest in the enormous grainfield of Kazakhstan and in Kustanayskaya Oblast has entered its closing stage. The machine operators have begun harvesting the last million hectares of cereals.

...Competing for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, the Kuban's farmers are striving to harvest over 1 million tons of rice. In the RSFSR, some 27,000 hectares of rice, or 13 percent of the area sown, have been harvested.

...Odesskaya Oblast's specialist farms have become the largest supplier of seed corn to the country's arable farmers. They have begun harvesting corn from sown areas have been increased to 40,000 hectares this year.

...The Altay beetgrowers have made the yield of finished produce per hectare the main criterion of their work. The harvesting machinery is at work in the plantations of all the kray's beet-growing regions. Some 700 harvest-transportation detachments and complexes are at work.

...In Belorussia's Vitebskaya Oblast the flax harvest has been organized according to the "field-flax plant" system this year. The flax-processing plants have produced the first few dozen tons of high quality fiber from the new crop of fiber flax.

...The mass harvesting of potatoes, which this year cover over 100,000 hectares, has begun later than usual in Bryanskaya Oblast. The work is being carried out by large mechanized detachments and links so as to lift the tubers up before the frosts....

The Central Statistical Administration's own summary and these brief reports together seem to give the reader an idea of the diversity and intensity of work in the September fields. In the country's southern grainfields, for example, experts have calculated that there is more agricultural produce still to be loaded and transported than has been moved so far. And in the east, the arable farmers are tackling their own main task--how to complete the grain harvest as quickly as possible.

Some 9.9 million hectares of grain crops have been threshed in the country during 1 week. This is slightly less than in the previous 7 days and can be explained mainly by the fact that in a number of regions the harvest is now over while in those rayons where it is continuing the farms are striving to expedite the threshing. Thus, for example, the Altay farmers threshed 954,000 hectares of grain crops during the week, the Kustanayskaya Oblast's farmers threshed 823,000 hectares, those of Tselinogradskaya Oblast threshed 567,000 hectares, those of the Bashkirskaya ASSR threshed 518,000 hectares, those of Tatarskaya ASSR threshed 390,000 hectares and those of Kokchetavskaya Oblast threshed 567,000 hectares.

It must be noted that advanced farms are doing much to guarantee high productivity of machinery and transportation under any conditions. The combines are being transferred rapidly from regions which have finished harvesting to those where it is underway. Various attachments are being used for harvesting lodged, stunted grain crops and to enable the combines to work on waterlogged lands. In the east large-capacity truck-trailers-powerful trucks towing several trailers--are widely used in grain transport. [paragraph continues]

According to figures from Kazakhstan's Ministry of Motor Transport, the use of truck-trailers in the virgin land oblasts made it possible to release 20,000 trucks which have been sent for use in fodder procurement, potato harvesting and other agricultural work.

In those places where particularly difficult weather conditions have arisen as regards gathering the harvest, party and soviet organs are mobilizing the population to assist the farmers. This assistance is wide ranging in Belorussia, Lithuania, Kalininskaya Oblast and a number of other oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Meanwhile, in the Omskaya, Novosibirskaya, Tyumenskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts the past week's harvesting has been insufficiently productive and has not been carried out in an enterprising fashion. The weather has indeed worsened here somewhat, but it can hardly improve all that much: after all, it is the middle of September.... And, of course, it is alarming that nearly 1.5 million hectares of grain crops have still to be threshed in Novosibirskaya Oblast, while in Omskaya Oblast this figure is 1.7 million.

The rice harvest has begun. To date most has been harvested in Kazakhstan. Some 41,000 hectares have been threshed here. Nearly 300,000 hectares of grain corn have been harvested. Its ripening has been delayed this year because the summer was not hot enough. In places grain with increased moisture content will be going to the reception centers and procurement workers must be prepared for this. The sunflower harvest has begun in the main sunflower production areas.

The farms of the Ukraine and Estonia are completing the pulling of fiber flax and Belorussia's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working well. But there is still much to be done in the flaxfields, especially in the RSFSR and the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The sugar beet harvest is progressing. Recently in a number of localities, the roots have put on weight quickly. This is the case particularly in Belorussia, the Baltic region, Moldavia and the Central-Chernozem oblasts. During the 10-day period, as the experts note, the roots put on 40-60 grams in those places. The average root weight in Moldavia, Belorussia and Belgorodskaya Oblast is now above the average annual indicators for recent years, and in the Ukraine it is close to normal. The main thing now is to organize work efficiently at all stages of the harvest process, to make highly productive use of machinery and transportation and to see that the schedules for dispatching roots to the sugar refineries are strictly observed. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of many sugar beet growing oblasts have adequate potential for gathering a good harvest.

The situation in our potato fields is complex. The tubers are ripening later than usual and when the harvest began they had not hardened sufficiently in some places. This means that they must be harvested particularly carefully, must not be damaged and must be sorted thoroughly before being dispatched to the procurement workers. The latter, in their turn, are obliged to prepare for storing the harvest as the present specific conditions require.

Fodder procurement is continuing and the vegetable harvest is in progress.

Particular mention must be made of vegetables here. There were not enough early vegetables--the weather "saw" to that. The late vegetables have now ripened in the commercial growing zones and in a number of places the harvest is good. But there are many shortcomings in procurement which have also been characteristic of past years: nothing to load them into, insufficient transportation, and bad railroad service. How is one to assess the assertions of some ministry and department representatives that this year all will be well with vegetable procurement and trading?

In a number of regions the situation demands that the pace of fall plowing and winter crop sowing be stepped up.

All the cotton-growing republics are engaged in harvesting. Harvesting rates are higher than last year's. The farmers are striving to improve the quality of produce surrendered to the state. Each republic's cottongrowers have adopted stepped-up pledges and, competing for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress, are fully resolved to honor these pledges.

Such, basically, is the September spectrum of work. Its volume is great, and the intensity of the fieldwork not abating.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS, FALL SOWING

LD240846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the progress of fieldwork on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic. Up to 22 September grain and pulse crops have been cut on approximately 65 million hectares, that is 86 percent of the plan. Almost as much had been cut by this time last year. More than 93 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. The harvesting of grain crops is now being carried out mainly in Siberia, the Urals and in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Mass harvesting of millet and buckwheat has begun. Rice has been harvested on one quarter of the rice-fields. The biggest rice plantation is situated in the Kuban--more than 200,000 hectares. Throughout the republic the corn harvest is continuing. Agricultural machine operators are hurrying to harvest it before the frosts set in, in order to avoid waste. The harvest rate of the sugar beet, fiber-flax, potatoes and other late crops is increasing. Sowing of all winter crops is behind schedule. They occupy approximately 15 million hectares--63 percent of the plan. In preparation for the spring sowing, 27.2 million hectares have been plowed. Specialist also consider it necessary to increase the rate of this work as well.

NEED FOR ADEQUATE FODDER PREPARATION HIGHLIGHTED

LD221035 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Livestock Units Fully Ready for the Winter"]

[Excerpt] The preparation of livestock units for the winter is a complex matter affecting all aspects of livestock raising. The only way to succeed in this work is to keep all operations under strict daily control and ensure that they are all carried out quickly and without fail. Time is passing--September is here and in most parts of the country all livestock must be stalled by October. That is why local soviet and agricultural organs and farm leaders and specialists must make haste to carefully register all livestock units and check that they are ready for the winter.

The number one preoccupation is fodder. Farmers, machine operators and all rural workers are seeking to provide an adequate quantity of it so that there are 20-25 and more quintals of fodder units per animal. But not everywhere has the bad weather been countered with organizational expertise, acumen and elan. Livestock units are poorly provided with fodder in Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Bryanskaya and some other oblasts. Resolute measures are needed along with full utilization of all forage sources and reserves to rectify the situation.

In present conditions it is particularly important to organize fodder preparation so that not a single kilogram finds it way into the mangers without appropriate treatment. The effect of well-organized fodder preparation is demonstrated by the experience of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast where last winter more than 1,000 fodder shops and kitchens were operating along with 370 fermentation installations and 542 fodder preparation areas. Although, because of the unfavorable weather, the oblast's farms procured less forage than they needed, skillful preparation of it made for successful wintering of livestock.

Not only do animals eat and digest well-prepared fodder more readily but they respond with bigger milk yields, weight gains and clips. Preparation of forage improved the ration balance and makes it possible to use in fodder production raw material which without this treatment has little nutritional value or is of no interest at all to livestock units. Very interesting in this connection is the barothermic method of treating straw which the Uritskiy Kolkhoz in Gomelskaya Oblast was one of the first in the country to use. This method, which allows not only straw but also dry corn stalks, leftovers from felling, timber-processing enterprise waste and other raw material to be used as fodder, merits wide-scale introduction. It is to be hoped that industrial enterprises with autoclaves will help agriculture by passing on equipment due for replacement and organizing the processing of raw material at vacant plant capacities.

Conventional thermochemical treatment of straw can also be very useful. To facilitate and accelerate this process tower-type installations operating in accordance with the countercurrent principle have been set up in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon, Krymskaya Oblast. In the coming winter at least 300,000 tons of straw will be processed in this way. This is a fine example of a really diligent approach to an important matter. Unfortunately this is not the case everywhere. In a number of Belorussian oblasts, for example, livestock unit fodder shops are small and are not capable of preparing more than 50 percent of the winter forage stock. In Odesskaya Oblast's Belogorod-Dnestrovskiy, Tarutinskiy and Shiryayevskiy rayons only 60-80 percent of the fodder shops and kitchens are operating, as the oblast fodder procurement and preparation staff noted the other day, and sometimes repairs are poorly organized. All this leads to unwarranted overexpenditure of fodder.

FURTHER ON JOINT SOVIET-CUBAN SPACEFLIGHT

Scientific Experiments

LD241340 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The joint flight of the international crew including Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez is continuing.

The Soviet-Cuban "Caribe" technological experiment, which was started on September 23 with the aim of obtaining in conditions of microgravitation a germanium monocrystal alloyed with indium, has been completed in the Kristall plant.

The crew of the visiting expedition carried out a number of medical research experiments for an all-round study of the influence of the factors of outer space flight on human organism, among them "Support," "Anthropometry," "Coordination" and "Perception." In the course of the "Perception" experiment it is planned to obtain information about the changes in the perception processes of the cosmonauts in conditions of weightlessness.

Geophysical research aimed at resolving scientific and economic problems has been planned for the second half of the day. With this aim the international crew will carry out "Contrast," "Horizon," "Atmosphere" and "Terminator" experiments, which were prepared jointly by experts of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Hungary. Use is made in these experiments of the Bulgarian equipment Spectr-15 and multizonal outer space camera MKF-6M, which was manufactured in the German Democratic Republic.

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who have for 168 days now been working on board the Salyut-6 station, are successfully implementing the programme of long-term orbital flight. Today they started by means of the small gamma-telescope Yelena a new cycle of measurements of the streams of gamma-radiation and charged particles in near-earth outer space. In the course of the day, the cosmonauts have been also carrying out visual observations of the earth's surface, cine and photographic shooting of joint activity and assisting the crew of the visiting expedition.

Experts of the Mission Control Center note that the successful implementation of the complex and intensive programme for joint research and experiments is a result of efficient and concerted work by all cosmonauts. Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Romanenko and Tamayo Mendez are healthy and feel well.

Preparations for Return

LD251214 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Moscow, 25 Sep, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre: The international crew--Leonid Popov, Valery Ryumin, Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez are completing the joint Soviet-Cuban explorations aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-37-Soyuz-38 orbital complex.

The Soyuz-38 ship is being prepared for its return to earth. The cosmonauts are carrying containers with materials of the explorations and experiments into the descent craft, and the utilized equipment--into the living compartment. Cassettes with the films shot, substances received in the course of the technological experiments "Sugar," "Zone" and "Caribe," inserts with biological objects will be brought back to earth. In the course of the day the crew will also carry out a television reportage on completion of joint work.

In accordance with the plan of preparation of the Soyuz-38 ship for descent from the orbit, the efficiency of the life-sustaining systems, systems of orientation and control of the flight is to be checked, and a trial switching on of its power unit be held in the evening.